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[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA version of party plenum speech by P.M. Masherov is published under separate cover as a supplement to the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT No 033, Supplement 043.]

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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ATTACKS CLAIMS OF USSR CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD131651 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "'Canards' With Chemical Plumage"]

[Text] The U.S. mass media have more than once before now made use of lies and deception to discredit the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. Fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" have long since become a constant topic for many of them. But the inventions which have appeared in certain American press organs recently seem to surpass all past "achievements." The New York TIMES and certain other newspapers have suddenly, as if by order, started publishing reports to the effect that Soviet military units in Afghanistan are allegedly using...chemical weapons. And as has happened in similar cases in the past, the newspapers are naming anonymous "CIA representatives" as the sources of this false information.

While this slander was put forward by a few irresponsible journalists and disseminated by a few anti-Soviet press organs, there was no particular need to refute it. There is no shortage of anti-Soviet fabrications in the U.S. press at the moment. But recently the dirty aspersions cast on the Soviet Armed Forces have been taken up by officials in the American administration. Statements have been made on the Soviet Union's use of "lethal chemicals" in Afghanistan by, for instance, representatives of the U.S. State Department.

In this connection it must be recalled that the Soviet Union, having been among the first states to sign the protocol on banning the use of chemicals in war in 1927, has never used chemical weapons anywhere. It goes without saying that they have not been and will not be used by the limited Soviet military contingent now in Afghanistan at the request of that country's government. That is well known in Washington. Nonetheless representatives of the U.S. administration have not hesitated to help inveterate slanderers and liars by stressing that facts at their disposal "arouse serious concern." Moreover they have publicly warned that "the United States intends to carry out a full investigation of the accusations made against the Soviet Union" and allegedly could involve the United Nations and other international organizations in this matter.

The question arises as to who gave the U.S. administration the right and the powers to "investigate" any actions by the USSR. Nobody gave it that right, nobody authorized it to carry out any "investigations." Washington is arbitrarily assuming that "right," implementing a hegemonist line in its policy. It is becoming a system that first a dirty falsehood is created and released, and then the United States tries to act as "judge and prosecutor."

Let us state outright that this is a slippery and dangerous slope. Of course it is possible for irresponsible and lying people, on their masters' orders, to cast aspersions on the Soviet state. But the Soviet people will never permit anyone to interfere in the USSR's internal affairs.

It is not the first time that such a "canard" with chemical plumage has been released in Washington. Such dishonorable tricks have been resorted to across the ocean before. That was the case, for instance, a year ago, when the Kampuchean population rose up against the bloody Pol Pot regime, and later when the Vietnamese people rebuffed the Chinese aggression. In both cases lying fabrications about the use of Soviet chemical weapons were dragged out.

But the facts indicate otherwise. None other than the United States was one of the last states to aline itself with the 1925 Geneva protocol on banning the use in warfare of asphyxiating, poisonous or other such gases and bacteriological weapons. [paragraph continues]

Only after the failure of the bloody aggression in Vietnam, where American troops used chemical weapons on a large scale, did Washington agree--and even then with reservations--to ratify that important international document. But even after that the United States has continued to state publicly that it is still not fully prepared for chemical warfare and has been allocating large appropriations to improving and further developing means of waging such warfare.

While pouring slander on the Soviet Union and its armed forces, American State Department spokesmen have hypocritically advocated the need to complete the Soviet-American talks on banning the development, production and accumulation of stockpiles of chemical weapons and on eliminating them. When, by the date laid down on the basis of a bilateral agreement (10 January this year), the Soviet Union declared its readiness to continue the talks, the American administration first refused to hold them at all, and then, evidently realizing that it was thereby showing who is really against a ban on chemical weapons, announced the postponement of the talks to a later date.

No references by the organizers of the latest round in the anti-Soviet slander campaign to "anonymous sources" will save them. The meaning of the ballyhoo created in Washington on a fabricated pretext is quite obvious: not to relax the fuss over Soviet assistance to Afghanistan and to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria even more strongly.

DISCUSSION AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE DRAWING TO END

LD142220 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 14, TASS--A general discussion is drawing to an end at the Committee on Disarmament. During the discussion representatives of socialist and nonalined countries came out for expediting the elaboration of measures to curb the arms race, for reaching agreements leading to a reduction of military arsenals and to their elimination. The USSR is known to have submitted concrete and constructive proposals to the committee on major items on the agenda such as, for example, on termination of the production and on the destruction of nuclear weapons, on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests, a ban on chemical weapons, and on ensurance of guarantees of security for non-nuclear states.

At the same time the character of speeches made at the committee by representatives of NATO countries as well as China is no way to meet the hopes which the international community sets on this body. They not only failed to make earnest proposals for ending the arms race, but on the contrary are trying to justify their steps for spiralling up armaments, and stirring up military psychosis.

They devoted a considerable part of their speeches not to the items on the agenda, but to quite the extraneous subjects. Their speeches were at times of simply provocative character. It is natural that such an approach cannot promote a productive work of the Committee on Disarmament.

Viktor Israelyan, representative of the USSR, once again pointed to NATO countries' responsibility for the step-up of the arms race. He emphasized that the USA and its allies are trying to achieve a unilateral military superiority. It is exactly this goal that is served by the decision on deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and on an increase in the already huge military budget of the USA, as well as by the adoption of programs to create new types of armaments.

The speaker laid bare the absurdity and the provocative character of Western propaganda inventions about a 'Soviet military threat' and showed that the main cause of the aggravation of the international situation is the attempt by the West to disrupt the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, the principle on which the process of detente developed.

Bohumil Sujka, representative of Poland, called for concentrating attention on topical problems of disarmament for a headway in this field. He emphasised the importance of the socialist countries' proposal on the convocation of a conference of military detente and disarmament in Europe, conference which could be held in Warsaw.

BELGIAN, BULGARIAN DELEGATES SPEAK AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD141926 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 14, TASS--Another closed-door plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe took place at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. As a press spokesman of the Western side told journalists, the meeting was addressed by Ambassador L. Smolderen, the head of the Belgian delegation.

It is clear from the Western spokesman's pronouncements that the Belgian diplomat tried to present the Western proposals submitted at the end of the 19th round as a "concession to the East."

In this connection the press attache of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said that socialist countries are doing everything possible at the Vienna talks in order to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. An important question, he said, is the more than three years long discussion on numerical data, discussion during which we want to show to Western partners that there exists an approximate parity in the number of land troops of the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO.

The intention of the Western side--to effect assymetric cuts which will give the West a unilateral advantage--does not accord with the real state of things, the Bulgarian representative went on to say.

Socialist countries attentively study the latest Western proposals. However, the initial analysis of the essence of the proposals does not allow one to detect in them any elements contributing to the elaboration of a future agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments at the first stage.

As for the assertions of the West that it is prepared to assume obligations at the second stage on "considerable cuts", he said, to us it is unknown up to now what Western countries and in what amounts will reduce their troops.

In conclusion the Bulgarian representative emphasized a rather high importance of the discussion of the arms reduction question at the Vienna talks, pointing out that in the new Western proposals this question, unfortunately, is not touched upon at all.

U.S. BLOCKS UN EFFORTS TO CREATE INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE

LD141243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Ivan Shchedrov article under the rubric "Our Commentators": "Lasting Peace for the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The UN special committee to prepare a conference to draft an international agreement on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is meeting in New York. The conference is scheduled for 1981. Representatives of littoral and continental states in the Indian Ocean basin that are members of the UN Security Council and other countries are taking part in the work of this UN working organ, which has been considerably expanded of late.

The actual idea of turning one of the most densely populated regions of the world into a peace zone was put forward back at the beginning of the seventies and was immediately supported by the United Nations. It became a specific program of the struggle for the relaxation of international tension in the Indian Ocean. The international conference of 48 littoral and continental countries held last July at UN headquarters in New York again pointed out the necessity of eliminating all foreign military bases in the region.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have invariably supported and continue to support the peace-loving initiative of countries representing one-third of mankind. At the same time the U.S. ruling circles, while paying lip service to this idea, have done everything possible to delay and sabotage specific steps to implement it.

Thus the Soviet-American talks--started on the USSR's initiative--on limiting military activity in the region were broken off back at the beginning of 1978 through the fault of the American side and have still not been resumed.

Moreover, in defiance of the clearly expressed will of that enormous region's peoples and states, Washington has effectively steered a course of wrecking the relaxation of tension, of the unprecedented development of a large-scale arms race and of knocking together in the region a whole system of a new military blocs. How are people to regard such steps by Washington as the massing of major U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean, the U.S. President's declaration that certain regions of this ocean--which, as is well known, are many thousands of kilometers distant from the United States--are a zone of American "vital interests," and the granting to the Pentagon of another $173 million to modernize the Diego Garcia military base, if not as attempts to create yet another dangerous seat of tension? What about the plans to create a permanent U.S. 5th fleet there and include the region in the zone of operation of the 110,000-strong "quick reaction corps" the Pentagon is setting up?

The legitimate interests of all states in the Indian Ocean are connected above all with freedom of navigation and can be insured only under conditions of peace. This requires active and purposeful efforts by all countries that really want to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone--that is the only real alternative to imperialism's dangerous adventures.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES CARTER'S 13 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE

LD151046 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] February 15, TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA has today published a report on the press conference of U.S. President J. Carter. The dispatch from Washington says:

A press conference of U.S. President J. Carter held here was devoted chiefly to foreign policy issues. Questions were asked in connection with Afghanistan, Iran and relations between the United States and its allies. It is pointed out in circles of journalists that most questions had been prepared by the White House press service in advance, in order to give Carter an opportunity to give only such answers that would meet his adventurist foreign-policy line directed at undermining detente.

Carter announced that the USA is holding with the mediation of the U.N. secretary general talks with Iran on the release of U.S. Embassy officials being kept in Tehran. He said that the USA would support on definite conditions Kurt Waldheim's proposal to send to Tehran an "appropriate commission with a carefully defined purpose" to investigate into shah's activity. Referring that it was a "delicate time to discuss or to comment further on the present stage of the talks" Carter evaded answering additional questions that would disclose the essence of these contacts.

He openly expressed claim on the oil wealth of Iran and of the whole Persian Gulf area, from where, as he said, "two-thirds of all the oil exported in the entire world comes", and where the United States is using all possibilities for the attainment of its goals.

In so doing, Carter did not even take the trouble to explain by what right the development of mineral wealth of other peoples is within the sphere of American national interests, and on what grounds the USA has concentrated at a distance of thousands of miles from its shores the biggest ever naval armada.

Carter was actually trying to justify CIA's interference in the internal affairs of the Iranian people. He was asked the question of whether he thought if "it was proper for the United States to restore the shah to the throne in 1953 against the popular will within Iran?", as a result of which the shah's despotism, which cost the Iranian people thousands of lives, is known to have been protracted for a quarter of a century. Carter arrogantly answered this question that it is "ancient history", and he did not think "it is appropriate or helpful" for him "to go into the propriety of something that happened 30 years ago."

It follows from other pronouncements by J. Carter that his administration lists Afghanistan in the sphere of vital interests of the USA, and he described the former as "a crucial area of the world" to the United States. He even claimed some "right" for Washington to decide what government shall be established in Afghanistan.

The head of the Washington administration again slandered sovereign Afghanistan and Soviet policy in connection with the Afghan events and called for increasing imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, put forward a programme for further unfolding armed aggression against Afghanistan and instigating Pakistan to military actions against the neighbouring country. Far from asking the opinion of the Moslem countries, he declared that it is precisely these countries that must, in his opinion, take part in Washington's intervention against Afghanistan, that would desirably for the USA be "espoused by the United Nations."

J. Carter has again reaffirmed that the primary objective of his administration is a build-up of U.S. military might. Publicising his openly militaristic and hegemonic platform, he listed as his special service the whipping up of arms race. "Ever since the first year I have been President we have had a substantial and steady increase in spending for defence." Thus, J. Carter has acknowledged that he was deliberately deceiving the American electorate, when in seeking presidential elections he had promised them an annual cut of five-seven billion dollars in military spending.

Disregarding the demands of the people of the United States opposing arms race he said: "I would resist very strongly any effort to cut the defence budget below what I proposed." He implied the unprecedented Pentagon's budget planned for the fiscal year of 1981 to the tune of more than 160 billion.

Using the "cold war" language J. Carter was trying to present for almost a great achievement the actions taken by his administration unilaterally, which have resulted in a deterioration of the international situation, and the intention of the White House to sabotage the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow, which has been just rejected by the IOC.

J. Carter has been, as a matter of fact, forced to admit that far from all actions of the Washington administration directed at increasing the threat of nuclear war meet with the support of the allies of the United States in NATO, and pointed out that "there are nuances of difference" in relations with them, and that Washington, is "displeased, for instance, with the French". The U.S. President made a tactless remark vis-a-vis FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, by blaming him for a "misunderstanding" as regards France's participation in the forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers of five Western countries.

The President was asked a provocative question, clearly inspired by the White House, if there might may arise the necessity to use U.S. troops "to protect Yugoslavia" in connection with the state of health of President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. In his answer Carter reiterated, as a matter of fact, the American invention, which has already been officially refuted by Yugoslavia, that President Tito had discussed with him the request "to give any kind of aid to the Yugoslavian people" and "to protect them as a nonaligned country".

J. Carter was particularly exasperated by the speeches of political figures of the United States who call upon the Americans to think over the consequences of the adventurist foreign policy of the administration. He lashed out in particular against Senator Edward Kennedy, his main rival in the Democratic Party in the struggle in the presidential elections. Carter described as "insinuations" Edward Kennedy's critical remarks as regards the White House policy on the Iranian and Afghan questions.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1357 GMT on 14 February adds the following:

["U.S. President J. Carter reaffirmed the course of undermining detente and exacerbating tensions, embarked upon by his administration. Speaking at a press conference, he unceremoniously defended the "right" of the United States to declare "spheres of U.S. national interests" different areas of the globe, especially those situated close to the borders of the Soviet Union. He openly laid claims to the oil wealth of Iran and of the whole of the Persian Gulf area which, in his words, supply two-thirds of the world's oil exports and where the United States uses every opportunity to attain its objectives.]

["Resorting to the jargon of the "cold war", J. Carter came near presenting as a great achievement the unilateral actions of his administration which undermine detente and sharpen international tensions, such as the embargo on feed grain supplies to the Soviet Union, the prohibition to the U.S. firms to sell industrial machinery to the USSR and the intention of the White House, just rejected by the IOC, to sabotage the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow."]

CARTER 'SHATTERS ALL RECORDS OF FANTASY' REGARDING YUGOSLAVIA

LD141638 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--TASS news analyst Konstantin Ivanov writes:

President Carter apparently does not notice that he turns himself in to ridicule before his own people, to say nothing of the peoples of other countries. Really, he shatters all records of fantasy, losing no chance to show "bellicosity" with regard to the Soviet Union and drumming up the military psychosis around the "problems" which he himself created.

The latest statement by the present occupant of the White House, the statement which is also the latest specimen of clumsiness, concerns "guarantees" which he granted to Yugoslavia in the event of origination of a "Soviet threat" to that state. Of course, no one ever thought to ask him about such "guarantees," and a falsehood to this effect, circulated by TIME magazine recently, was refuted by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG. The present head of the U.S. administration is not in the least embarrased by the fact that between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union there for long exist friendly relations and that their cooperation in the political, economic and other fields develops normally, however much some people in Washington would wish to the contrary. The foreign policy of Yugoslavia and the foreign policy of the USSR are not identical on all matters. But this should not have made Mr Carter develop a fallacious idea that Yugoslavia is ostensibly ready to fall into the embrace of the United States of America. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is an independent, sovereign state, and it does not need self-styled "patrons" who only think of turning the whole world into the sphere of their "vital interests."

Mr Carter decided to conduct the election campaign under the keynote of the propagandist show the scenario of which has been written rather long ago and set to martial music.

Unlike the incumbent President of the United States who teaches all how they should or should not live, we shall not give him advice as to the choice of slogans for the election campaign. This is his private affair. We shall hope, however, that while proclaiming himself to be an "advocate of rights," Jimmy Carter will not dispute our right to laugh at the low-grade operetta which is now being staged in Washington.

AFGHAN EVENTS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH OLYMPIC GAMES

LD141500 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President James Carter reaffirmed at a news conference that it would be (?inconceivable) for the United States to take part in the Olympic games in Moscow this summer in view of what he called the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This is what our observer writes:

Yesterday we watched the opening of the Olympic games in Lake Placid. It was a colorful sight, an international sports holiday, and from what I saw on the television screen, the athletes who participated in that ceremony were all--including the Soviet team--received warmly by thousands of Americans who came to witness the event. I lay this special emphasis on the Soviet team in view of the present anti-Soviet campaign in the United States. I also single out the Soviet team because it represents at Lake Placid the host country of the summer Olympics, which President Carter wants to boycott.

The President has just stated that the American people would not support the sending of an Olympic team to Moscow this summer. Perhaps most Americans do support his view today, although what I saw (?of) the audience reaction to the Soviet team at Lake Placid would seem to make that questionable. But even so, that questionable support is based on the assumption of Americans that they are being honestly informed.

The fact is that they know only the administration's side of the story. Let's make things clear: The pretext to boycott the Moscow Olympics is, according to Mr Carter, the developments in Afghanistan which he stubbornly calls an invasion. The Soviet Union has on a number of occasions explained that its forces are in Afghanistan on the specific request of that country's legitimate government. What happened in Afghanistan has, firstly, nothing to do with anything that can be termed an invasion, and secondly, is the Afghan people's business. Finally, these events have nothing to do with the Olympic games regardless of where they are to be held.

What we are actually witnessing, I think, is a desire of President Carter to use any more or less suitable pretext to curtail the process of relaxation of tensions. The Moscow Olympics seem to be a suitable well-publicized and, what is more important, timely pretext. Boycotting Moscow or not, the Olympic Games will take place in Moscow; that's the latest IOC decision. It will be a pity, of course, if American athletes are not given the chance to take part in them. However, it is also a pity that the United States administration is trying to use sports for political ends.

And, a final consideration: As the truth about Afghanistan gradually reaches the American people--and ultimately it must--the present administration will lose the support it supposely has when it calls for an Olympic boycott. As a matter of fact it may lose all support.

IZVESTIYA SCORES BRZEZINSKI 'BEHAVIOR' ON VISIT TO AFGHAN BORDER

ID151019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Brzezinski 'Amuses Himself'"]

[Text] Washington--"Better to see once than to hear a thousand times" the ancient Chinese proverb says. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's main foreign policy adviser and a great admirer of Chinese wisdom, decided to make a personal visit to the Afghan-Pakistani border, about which he had heard a great deal and spoken even more.

I do not undertake to judge what Mr Brzezinski has heard about this border, but he has spoken downright nonsense about it--mainly about the mythical "aggression of the Soviets" who are allegedly nurturing plans to seize Pakistan, to emerge onto the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and to occupy the oil regions of Iran and other countries of this region.

And so here is Brzezinski on the Afghan-Pakistan border. According to American correspondents this sortie, or show, whichever you like, was the "culmination" of the visit by President Carter's envoy to Islamabad. After completing the diplomatic talks in the Pakistani capital Brzezinski arranged a small military demonstration on the Pakistani border; to make things graphically clear, so to speak, to rattle the sabre a little, not only in the figurative sense but also in the direct sense of the word.

The border show (it was not only on the border geographically, since it also bordered on provocation) started with lunch in the officers' mess at Landi Kotal, a border patrol post overlooking the famous Khyber Pass. After lunch the American guests headed by Brzezinski and the Pakistani hosts headed by Lt Gen Fazli Haq, military commandant and "civilian" governor of the Northwest Border Province, climbed up a mountain to an old fort built by the British colonialists. From here it is a stone's throw to the Afghan border.

It was precisely here that the scene described by the Washington POST as "extravagant" was played out. First the U.S. President's main foreign policy adviser threw open his combat jacket, as worn by American soldiers, and displayed to those present a dagger with an inlaid hilt stuck in his belt--a gift "with a hint" which he had just received from the Pakistani officers. Then, after fastening his jacket, Brzezinski asked one of the border soldiers for his light machinegun. The soldier obeyed unquestioningly. Brzezinski raised the machinegun and symbolically took aim toward the Afghan border.

"Fire, then!" the military commandant and "civilian" governor edged him on.

But Brzezinski did not risk pulling the trigger. Whether diplomatic caution was the reason or whether professional ignorance had an effect, in any case Brzezinski was lucky. Why? The reader will find out about that a little farther on.

After playing with the dangerous toy a little more Brzezinski returned the weapon to the soldier and ordered him to fire. The soldier obeyed. But there was no burst of fire. After the first shot the magazine jammed. The soldier corrected it and pulled the trigger. A solid burst rang out. The force of the recoil hurled the soldier backward and he fell against Brzezinski. Taking advantage of the situation the military commandant and "civilian" governor reminded Brzezinski once again that Islamabad was expecting generous military aid from Washington, for even $400 million--President Mohammad Ziaul Haq put it--is just "peanuts."

"The very first artillery strike will sweep all these forts away," he said. "They are fine for observation but not for conducting modern military actions."

Brzezinski immediately agreed with him. It was not without reason that Pakistan's president spoke of him after the talks as a "very capable fellow."

Somewhat earlier the American foreign policy adviser went by helicopter to the (Sadda) camp in Kurram, which is called "the finger poking into Afghanistan between Jalalabad and Qardez." However, it would be much more accurate to compare it not with a finger but with a bandit's arm. It is precisely from here that bands of robbers armed to the teeth with American and Chinese weapons are sent onto the territory of Democratic Afghanistan. It is true that during the visit by the Washington VIP Pakistan's high authorities took their weapons from them (in case anything happened) and replaced them with flowers (it's safer that way). So many garlands were hung on Brzezinski that it soon became difficult for him to move.

"Friendship is a heavy burden, especially if it hangs around your neck," the guest joked.

Coming from him, this is very true. Those who are currently seeking the role of American gendarme which until recent times was played by the shah of Iran in the Persian Gulf region should think seriously about this. American "military aid and friendship" not only crushes but can strangle.

Television did not transmit Brzezinski's military exercises in the pass but, on the other hand, it covered in some detail his being crowned with garlands of flowers at the camp. I tuned in to the ABC Evening News. Contrary to habit the U.S. President's adviser did not speak in a dry, reserved manner, carefully picking his words, but recited like an actor of the Corneille classical school. He promised his audience weapons and urged them to "free" Afghanistan, pointing his finger in its direction no longer in Corneille's manner but in the style of Lord Palmerston. At this moment the television cameraman zoomed in on Brzezinski's threatening finger until it filled the screen. Mr Brzezinski knew perfectly well where and at what he was pointing--where, at what and why.

At the same time this ardent Catholic took great pains to demonstrate his love for Islam. Zbigniew Brzezinski's provocative speeches on the Afghan-Pakistani border are not an exception in his career. They have been the rule for some time now.

Such behavior by a politician whose direct duties include advising the U.S. President on the country's national security problems is at least strange in form and doubtful in content. The attempt to take refuge in disrespect for diplomatic etiquette sounds unconvincing. If it is a game then it is an extremely dangerous one--for it is playing with fire. Let us merely recall the symbolic scene with the machinegun.

About the machinegun, incidentally. It was made in China.

COMMENT ON U.S. COMMITTEE TO ASSIST AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD141542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] A report from Washington says that the setting up of a so-called committee to assist Afghan refugees has been announced in the U.S. Capital.

This committee, organized by the special services of the United States, has set itself the aim of giving assistance to enemies of the Afghan people. The committee had hardly been formed when one of its leaders, former U.S. Ambassador to Kabul Newman, gave a press conference in Washington. He leveled crude attacks against the Government of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which is rendering assistance to the people of that country in the struggle against imperialist interference.

The committee leaders announced that they intend to collect $10 million for the so-called fund in aid of mercenaries who are being sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

This is direct evidence of yet another attempt on the part of the United States and its allies to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to give all-round support to the bands of armed mercenaries engaged in subversive actions against the Afghan revolution.

Pakistan's 'Unsavory Role'

LD141728 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, February 14, TASS--The United States and its "allies" give large-scale aid to gangs of armed mercenaries invading the territory of Afghanistan and waging the struggle against the lawful government of that country.

The forming of the so-called committee of aid to Afghan refugees was announced here. It is a group of clearly instigated by special services of the United States and its aim is to give the backing to enemies of the Afghan people. Speaking at a press conference, co-chairman of the committee, former ambassador of the United States to Kabul, Robert Newman, made crude attacks on the Afghan Government and also on the Soviet Union that is giving assistance to that country on the basis of the well-known provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty. Heads of the "committee" announced that they intend to raise ten million dollars for the fund of "aid" to hired thugs that are being sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory.

In this connection, commentators point to Pakistan's unsavoury role. The leadership of new Afghanistan declares for normalization and maintenance of friendly relations with Pakistan and stressed many times that the frontier between the two countries should be a frontier of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Despite this, Pakistan's Government, as is known, allows its territory to be used for invasion of mercenaries in Afghanistan, for the struggle against Afghanistan's state system. Damaging its relations with several states at the same time, the Pakistani leadership does not show the readiness to maintain the course aimed at peace and relaxation of international tension. The invasion into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan must be stopped surely and effectively.

PENTAGON TO SEND AMPHIBIOUS GROUP TO ARABIAN SEA

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 14, TASS--An official spokesman for the Pentagon has reaffirmed that the United States is planning to deploy in the Arabian Sea soon a tactical amphibious group of four vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet with 1,800 Marines on board. In his words, they will hold military exercises in the Arabian Sea. He also said that a decision on the timetable for their return will be taken at a later date.

Observers have highly skeptically evaluated the latest statement by the spokesman for the Pentagon, stressing that the point at issue is in all evidence a permanent deployment in the area of the Arabian Sea of the U.S. Marines equipped with the latest weapons and landing craft, including helicopters. It is pointed out in this connection that the Pentagon strategists intend to form a permanent fifth fleet of the USA for deployment in the area of the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. The report on the dispatch from the naval base in Norfolk (Virginia) the amphibious vessel Coronado, which is to become the flagship of the U.S. Middle East squadron, is assessed as a step in this direction. The squadron is known to comprise more than 20 warships, including two aircraft carriers with more than 150 fighter bombers and attack aircraft on board.

S. Push, one of the leaders of the committee of struggle against U.S. aggression in Iran, described the Pentagon's decision as a new step for preparing a U.S. armed aggression in that region.

He stressed that Washington is trying to camouflage its militaristic preparations and is whipping up an anti-Soviet hysteria around the events in Afghanistan. But as is known, the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf started much earlier. S. Push demanded that the Washington administration put an end to whipping up the war hysteria in the USA, renounce the Pentagon's sinister plans to form a "quick reaction corps", which is called upon to become a tool for interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples.

KENNAN: CARTER HAS 'GONE TOO FAR' AGAINST SOVIETS

LD131717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 February, TASS--In an interview for the CBS television company G. Kennan, prominent American politician and former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, sharply criticized the policy of the present U.S. administration. A very dangerous atmosphere has now taken shape in official Washington, he declared. It is characterized by a direct threat of a return to the past and of the revival of a situation in which the use of force is regarded as of paramount importance in the approach to Soviet-American relations.

A very alarming phenomenon can now be observed in the United States, Kennan pointed out. It can be defined as a kind of "militarization of thinking," expressed in the fact that government strategists approach all aspects of Soviet-American relations with a military yardstick.

Kennan emphasized that the introduction of a limited Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan was a forced measure by the USSR Government and that it was not an easy decision. The present events in Afghanistan, he said, concern two countries above all--the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. In this connection he urged the U.S. administration to end its attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs and in Soviet-Afghan relations.

Kennan rejected the allegations of administration officials that the events in Afghanistan are part of a USSR plan which supposedly envisages the "seizure" of sovereign countries in the region, and above all Iran. The Soviet Government, he said, has repeatedly stated the false and erroneous nature of such statements and its desire to build relations with Iran and other countries of the region on the principles of friendship and cooperation. L.I. Brezhnev stated precisely this, he emphasized, in his replies to PRAVDA's correspondent.

Kennan called the recent trip of Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, to Pakistan and his ostentatious visit to the region of the Pakistani-Afghan border "very dubious" from the viewpoint of political advantage to the Washington administration. According to him, the administration should not continue its policy of fueling tension in relations between the two countries, since the President has "already gone too far" in his actions against the USSR.

The former U.S. ambassador to the USSR went on to point out that Washington's "flirtation" with Beijing will hardly bring the United States any palpable advantage but will merely increase suspicion on the part of the Soviet Union.

President Carter's proposal to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow, he continued, also "bodes ill" for the United States and will not strengthen its prestige in the world but will merely result in a still greater worsening of relations with the Soviet Union.

Despite the fact that, as Kennan put it, certain differences exist and will probably remain in the future in relations between the USSR and the United States, the only correct way to settle all sorts of contradictions and conflicts is that of peaceful negotiation. Any use of force, Kennan emphasized in conclusion, will inevitably bring disaster.

KUDRYAVSKIY COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR

ID141656 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

["Washington's Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes: The White House is now urgently considering the question of granting Salvador financial aid of 49.8 million dollars. Simultaneously, as is reported today by the newspaper Washington POST, the American administration is probing possibilities of granting Salvador military aid of up to 7 million dollars and of sending its military advisers to that country. The Pentagon also intends to airlift to Salvador three so-called mobile preparation groups for "training the Salvador Army in modern methods of warfare". These urgent measures, being taken by Washington with a view to consolidate the shaky positions of the military-civilian junta in conditions of the mounting movement against the authorities' repressive policy are undisguised interference of the United States into that country's internal affairs.

Washington resorts to such a policy of interference any time when it believes that the reactionary regime supported by it might collapse under the pressure of the liberation struggle. It is supported by American legislators. As far back as in September 1965 the House of Representatives passed a resolution approving the United States' unilateral interference with the use of force into internal affairs of any country of the Western hemisphere, if it considers that there is "a threat of communists' taking power" there.

The examples are near at hand:

In January 1965 U.S. marines fired at participants in mass anti-American demonstrations demonstrations in the Panama Canal Zone. Also in 1965 American troops intruded into the Domindcan Republic to instal the order to the liking of Washington.

In April 1966, when Duvalier was losing his power in Haiti, the United States sent to the Caribbean its warships, including the Boxer aircraft carrier with 2,000 marines aboard.

In April 1970 six American combat ships approached the shores of Trinidad and Tobago where mass antigovernment actions were taking place. They brought weapons and troops to suppress the actions.

In September 1973, after the coup d'etat in Chile, staged with direct participation of the Central Intelligence Agency, military cargoes and instructors of special troops were brought to the junta aboard American C-124 planes from the Argentinian Villa-Dolores Airfield.

In June 1979 alone, when the struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front against the Somoza dictatorship entered the decisive stage, there were 105 flights of planes from American military bases in Panama to Managua and other cities of Nicaragua. Armed mercenaries, apart from ammunition, were aboard planes.

These are only a few facts of the recent time. They show that the White House still considers Latin America as its province. The United States continues its subversive activities in that region, which include destabilization of progressive regimes, active interference into internal affairs of the countries of the region and open support of fascist and repressive regimes of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti, Salvador. A fresh testimony of this is the intensification of financial and military aid to Salvador.

PRAVDIN COMMENTS ON SOVIET-MONGOLIAN TRADE PROTOCOL

ID131300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 13 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The signing of a Soviet-Mongolian protocol on trade turnover and payments for 1980 has taken place in Ulaanbaatar. Our correspondent Sergey Pravdin reports from the Mongolian capital:

Soviet-Mongolian trade, based on the principles of mutual benefit and complete quality, is constantly expanding. In the current year its volume will grow by more than 10 percent over that of last year. The Soviet Union is one of the biggest foreign trade partners of the Mongolian People's Republic. It accounts for over 80 percent of Mongolian's total foreign trade turnover.

Each year the Soviet Union supplies the fraternal country with around 40,000 brands of goods.

In accordance with the protocol just signed, a considerable part of Soviet exports will be made up of industrial equipment and transport vehicles.

The Mongolian People's Republic is to increase supplies to the Soviet Union in 1980 of products from its mining and light industries. Let us recall that the mining and light industries are the fastest growing branches of Mongolia's national economy. As Ochir, Mongolian minister of foreign trade, stressed in an interview with me, the fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community to a considerable extent promotes the growth of Mongolia's industrial potential and the substantial increase of its export possibilities.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON CHINESE ARMY PURGES

ID140929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 5 ID

[TASS report: "Seeking Guilty Parties"]

[Text] Tokyo, 7 February--As the Japanese press points out, the new, recently mounted wave of purges among the Chinese Army's highest command personnel is assuming an increasingly wide scale.

"The shakeup of Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] cadres, which has attained its greatest scope since the removal in 1973 of military district commanders close to Lin Biao, has even touched on the General Staff," the newspaper ASAHI writes today. According to the newspaper, two new military figures--Liu Huaqing and Zhang Zhen--have been appointed to the posts of deputy chief of the PLA General Staff headed by Deng Xiaoping.

The wave of transfers in the higher ranks, ASAHI points out, embraces the entire Chinese Army: the General Staff, the branches of the armed forces, every category of troops and provincial districts.

Yang Dezhi has been removed from the post of commander of the PLA's Kunming Military District. He led Chinese Army units during the attack on Vietnam and he is now being accused of mistakes committed in the planning of the aggression.

GROMYKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM DELHI, MET BY GRISHIN

LD141652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, who was on an official friend visit to India at the invitation of tne Government of the Republic of India, has returned to Moscow from Delhi today.

At the airport he was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and other officials.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON CARTER MESSAGE QUOTED

LD142012 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 14, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expressed indignation and protest against the interpretation of the events in Afghanistan and around it that President of the United States Carter gave on January 23 in the State of the Union Message to the U.S. Congress. A statement of the Afghan Government circulated here by the BAKHTAR AGENCY points out that the interpretation of events given by the U.S. President fully ignores the real state of things and distorts the events completely. "The U.S. President actually usurps without any ground the right to decide for the Afghan people and its state leadership what is good and what is bad for our country, what power we should have and which policy we should conduct", the statement says.

As a result of the overthrow of the dictatorship of H. Amin, the attempt at turning Afghanistan into a place d'armes for aggressive actions against other countries has been frustrated and Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity were protected against constant armed encroachments from the outside, the statement says.

The statement of the Afghan Government says further: "No one can deprive us of the inalienable right to choose friends and to turn to them for assistance in case of need. We resolutely reject the accusations against the Soviet Union that gave us support in the struggle against external aggression. Washington's involvement in that aggression is not a secret.

Asking for the Soviet Union's assistance, we acted fully in keeping with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter guaranteeing to us, just as to all states that became an object of aggression, the right to collective self-defence. We were also relying on Article Four of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

The Soviet Union, answering our call, fulfilled its obligations under the treaty. It acted fully in accordance with international law".

"It must be well-known to the President of the United States that a limited Soviet military contingent that was brought into Afghanistan's territory at our request helps us protect the borders of our motherland aganist invasion from the outside. The Afghan people has sympathies and trust for Soviet soldiers. The Afghan people has no claims to the territory of other countries and has no intention of interfering in their internal affairs. Its territory is not being used for the preparation of any steps for getting closer to the Indian Ocean or the Persian Gulf, to the sources of oil."

In conclusion, the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan says this: "Is not the President keeping silent about all this on purpose for the reason that the right-wing and imperialist circles of the USA regard the events in Afghanistan and around it as a pretext for undermining the relaxation of international tension, for justifying the expansionist imperialist aspirations of the United States itself? It is not accidental that the slander against us, the slander against the Soviet Union in the Carter's State of the Union Message goes together with the plan of further build-up of armaments by the United States and its claims to the role of 'the strongest military power of the world' dictating its will to other people."

Calling of Emergency Session

LD142044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--An emergency session of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held here today under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal. The session adopted a statement sharply criticizing the provocative and mendacious fabrications of U.S. President Carter, concerning the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The statement says: On 23 January, Carter addressed his State of the Union Message to Congress. Having acquainted ourselves with it, we cannot refrain from expressing indignation and protest against the treatment of events in and around Afghanistan offered by the head of the American state in that document. It ignores entirely the true state of affairs and presents the events in such a distorted form as to make them unrecognizable. Essentially, the U.S. President has, without any grounds, taken upon himself the right to decide for the Afghan people and their state leadership what is good and what is bad for our country, what government we should have and what policy we should pursue. These statements are nothing less than a continuation of the gross interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The President should, as a popular Afghan saying puts it, sweep away the trash from in front of his own door before heaping false accusations on us. We have a right to ask him why he kept silent while Amin was destroying without trial and jailing tens of thousands of people. Why does he not protest against the continuing atrocities by the counterrevolutionary bands on Afghan soil, bands which are being equipped with American and Chinese arms, trained by their instructors and sent into our country from abroad? No one can deprive Afghanistan of its inalienable right to choose its friends and turn to them in case of need for help. We resolutely reject the accusations in the message against the Soviet Union, which has given us support in our struggle against external aggression, Washington's complicity in which is no secret, the statement say. The document notes that the Government and people of Afghanistan completely reject U.S. interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, in whatever form it may take.

AFGHAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FOOD, SEED DISTRIBUTION

LD142100 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 14, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is taking effective measures to overcome economic difficulties and to bring the country's economic situation back to normal.

President of the Central Food Authority of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Aziz, told in an interview with the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY that urgent state deliveries of wheat, flour, butter and other foodstuffs to the capital and provinces of the country caused the prices of those commodities to drop and stabilize.

Thanks to the successes scored by the Armed Forces of Afghanistan in the struggle against the gangs of terrorists sent to the country from abroad, as well as to measures to reorganize the transportation system, national economic cargoes are again moving down the country's roads. Only in recent time over 15,000 tons of foodstuffs, clothing building materials, over 900 tons of seeds for spring sowing and over 300 tons of chemical fertilizers have been delivered to the most hard-of-access regions of the country, said K. Bekhyar, president of the National Afghan Transportation Company.

SHIPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS TO AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

ID142007 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 14 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Termez, February 14, TASS--The Brest steamer today started its trip, with barges carrying tractors, from the Soviet port of Termez to the Afghan Port of Hairaton.

Cargo for the coming spring sowing constitutes at present the bulk of Soviet shipments to Afghanistan along the Amu-Darya River. Just recently river boats brought to Afghanistan ten thousand tons of sowing wheat. Shipments of mineral fertilizers and agricultural machinery continue. Last year they went up by nearly a half, to grow still further this year.

AFGHAN CITIZENS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES, SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

ID141410 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 14 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, February 14, TASS--According to reports reaching here, increasing numbers of Afghan citizens are returning to their home parts, which they were forced to leave as a result of the anti-popular activity of Amin and his clique. The returning Afghans are resuming normal working life, thus expressing support for the country's new leadership. In Bamian Province alone, nearly 4,000 Afghan citizens, who were hiding in the mountians, returned to their villages last week. At a meeting with the governor of the province in central Afghanistan they stressed their solidarity with the revolutionary government and preparedness to work peacefully and defend their homeland from the intrigues of home and foreign reaction.

SAVCHENKO SCORES ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

TA142010 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] U.S. propaganda and its allies continue to increase its clamor regarding the Afghan events and intent to prove that certain measures should be initiated to (?protect) the Persian Gulf region's oil resources which allegedly are of vital importance to the United States of America. When one hears all this clamorous talk he inadvertently thinks that time is changing but the imperialist methods of exonerating their policies in the East remain unchanged.

In our time the U.S. has taken the place of the fierce beast of British colonialism [words indistinct] with the imperialist government.

The colonialist appetite of this government is greater than the British appetite. Washington has declared nearly the whole world at its [words indistinct]. The oil-rich Persian Gulf region, which through the exploitation of its black gold allows American monopolies to derive huge profits, is of special interest to the imperialists of the United States of America. As Britain had done in its time, Washington exonerates its desire regarding the imposition of its military preparations in the Persian Gulf region with defensive aims, namely the (?need) to defend the region against the mythical danger from the north.

The methods which the U.S. expansionist program [words indistinct] have a slight difference with the methods to which the British colonialists used to resort. Washington's undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] for the purpose of overthrowing your country's Democratic Government and the imposition over it of [word indistinct] and its tranformation into a base of aggressions against the Soviet Union are regarded as the main [word indistinct] of the American expansionist program in the Near East.

The extensive use of mercenary bands that are armed and trained on the other side of Afghanistan's borders and who later are sent into Afghan territory, are among the distinct features of this war.

As you can see the aims of London during the twenties and the aims of Washington at present are identical. However, the Afghan people do not wish that their homeland be transformed into a region of U.S. influence. The same way as they were not ready to endure the chains of British [word indistinct], they have resolutely risen to defend their country's independence and territorial integrity. Of course the Soviet Union which has concluded a treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation with the DRA was unable not to rush to its assistance.

The act of Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is not directed against any of the neighboring countries, does not harm their interests and its only aim is directed toward helping the people of Afghanistan defend its independence against imperialism aggressions. This not withstanding, Washington is endeavoring to have the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet clamor and tumult regarding this assistance be expanded, and under its cover, it is intensifying its military preparations and its expansionism in the Near East. At the same time, as you can observe, Washington is devoting its special attention toward transforming Pakistan into a springborad for its conspiracies against the nations of the Near and Middle East and South Asia and in the first place against the people of the DRA.

It is not without reason that during recent weeks Pakistan has been transformed into the so-called Mecca of high ranking U.S. delegations and the allied countries of the United States. These envoys have promised Pakistan's leaders a mountain of gold and a mountain of weapons on condition that they consent to play that self-same role of Washington's assistant, which in his time the shah of Iran used to play there.

It seems that Pakistan should comprehend that all these are contrary to its interests and should strive to live in peace and friendship with neighboring countries and particularly with Afghanistan. Especially since the possibilities of establishing good relations between Pakistan and its neighbors are clear and obvious.

For example the Government of the DRA has repeatedly declared its intention with respect to preserving good-neighborly relations with Pakistan and had proposed that talks be held in order to resolve the unsolved problems. It is with deep regret that contrary to the interests of its people, Pakistan's leaders are being drawn more than ever into the aggressive [words indistinct] of the imperialists in this region and do not want to display a positive reaction in connection with the proposals of their neighbors.

For example, obviously with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, they have rejected the latest proposals of the Government of the DRA. Pakistan is being transformed more than ever into the springboard of the United States of America in this region. All of these occurrences are arousing the deep concern of the nations of the Near East, which are confronted with the tasks of developing the economy and culture and raising the standard of living of the population and for the implementation of which these nations are of course in need of peace. It must be said that Washington's conspiracies in the Near East destroy peace and security.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ENDORSE AFGHAN POLICY

LD141215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Government Support"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 February--Practically all India's political parties support the Indian Government's policy on the Afghan issue and its measures aimed at lessening tension in South Asia. This conclusion was drawn by Indian External Affairs Minister N. Rao as he was summing up the results of the discussion of the Afghan issue in the Indian Parliament.

Deputies from various political parties unanimously stressed that the U.S. decision on arms supplies to Pakistan is a serious threat to the peace and security of the region's countries and primarily India. The Soviet Union consistently implements a policy of non-interference in other states' internal affairs, Changdrajit Padav, deputy from the Lok Dal Party, declared. The Soviet troops, he noted, are in Afghanistan at the request of the country's government. Deputy Chitta Basu (Forward Bloc Party) said that the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan must be regarded as an act of good neighborliness, because Afghanistan was the victim of subversive activity by the United States and China. Bali Ram Bhagat (Indian National Congress Party deputy) drew the attention of member of Parliament to the fact that the United States has always disregarded India's national interests in pursuing its Asian policy, whereas the Soviet Union has invariably come to India's aid when it has needed this.

REVISION OF U.S.-PAKISTAN TREATY TO POSE 'THREAT TO INDIA'

LD141217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 7 February, TASS--American-Pakistani talks on political and military questions are continuing here. To judge from local press materials, the participants in these talks are discussing the question of revising the 1959 American-Pakistani agreement in the direction of extending its sphere of action and imparting an overt anti-Indian thrust to the new military treaty. Thus the Pakistan TIMES writes that "the thrust of the 1959 agreement against the Soviet Union alone is insufficient." "Pakistan," the newspaper points out, "actually comes up against aggression from the south." In other words, the new American-Pakistani treaty must operate also against India.

HENG SAMRIN: KAMPUCHEANS DREAM OF BRIGHT FUTURE

LD131033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Kampuchea is Building a New Life: Comrade Heng Samrin's Appearance on USSR Central Television"]

[Text] We have come on a visit to the great Lenin's motherland, to the country where socialism has been built for the first time in the world and where communism--the bright future of all mankind--is now being built. The Kampuchean people, who put an end to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime a year ago, also dream of that bright future, Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and president of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, said in his speech on USSR central television on 6 February.

During the visit we have had meetings and talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders on questions of strengthening the friendly ties between our countries. These meetings took place in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere and made a deep impression on us. As a result of the visit documents have been signed which are of great significance for strengthening Kampuchea's independence and developing fraternal ties between our two countries.

For Kampuchea the past year has been a year of true rebirth after 4 years of rule by the clique of butchers, who implemented a policy of barbarous destruction of their own people under the leadership of the Beijing expansionists, Heng Samrin went on. This clique abolished the monetary system in the country and the banks and closed factories and plants. Breaking up families, it resettled millions of people from their homes to so-called communes where they were forced to implement a primitive economy without the instruments of labor. These were real concentration camps created according to Maoist formulas. At the same time nearly all leadership cadres, technical specialists, cadre workers and thousands of true revolutionaries were eliminated. In just over 4 years of rule by the Pol Pot clique nearly 3 million people died. Had it not been for the victory of our revolution, the Khmer nation would have been completely annihilated for the sake of creating a society according to the Maoist pattern.

The Kampuchean people have become masters of their own land again, but the country's restoration had to start from rockbottom. The most severe legacy of the past is hunger and disease. Immediately after liberation our people set about organizing a new life, with the help of the revolutionary authorities. Production is gradually being restored, the economy is being organized and cultural, public and social institutions are being revived. Many hectares of land have been resown. Schools, hospitals and factories have been opened. Children have started studying again. Doctors have started curing people again. Workers, employees and cultural workers are returning to their former jobs.

We and our true friends are sincerely glad at these successes. The black night of the Pol Pot genocide has receded into the past. Cheerful smiles have again appeared on people's faces. After long years, the renewal of life has become possible only thanks to the sincere assistance of the Soviet people, the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and other fraternal socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world. Our people will never forget this.

The Kampuchean people's victory over the Maoists is of unfading significance, because above all it means victory over reactionary Chinese hegemonism and the forces of imperialism in collusion with it.

In foreign policy Kampuchea is guided by the principles of respect for independence, territorial integrity and observance of neutrality, which are an important factor in insuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. After many years of war against the American imperialists and more than 4 years bloody rule by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique our people need only peace to restore the country. We seek to develop friendly ties and broad cooperation with all countries, regardless of their political system, and above all with neighboring countries.

Together with Vietnam and Laos, the Soviet Union is helping our people heal the wounds inflicted by the Chinese expansionists. Food, medical supplies, machines and equipment from the Soviet Union are helping us conquer hunger and are an important contribution to the revival of our country's economy.

On behalf of the Kampucehan people Heng Samrin expressed love and the most profound respect for the heroic Soviet people and voiced the wish that the close cooperation between the USSR and Kampuchea may constantly develop.

SKALKIN: AUSTRALIA FOLLOWING U.S. AGGRESSIVE POLI[illegible]Y LEAD

ID141443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Oleg Skalkin dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Colum": "'Oath of Loyalty'"]

[Text] Sydney--Australian Prime Minister Fraser has made an overseas tour. It began in Washington, where the Australian prime minister had talks with President Carter, was continued in London, Bonn and Paris, after which Fraser headed for Washington again. Across the Atlantic, the leader of the ruling bloc of Australian Conservative parties assured the head of the U.S. administration of his full support for all U.S. foreign policy actions. The newspapers here assessed his double pilgrimage to Washington as a sort of oath of loyalty.

As was to be expected, the talks between Fraser and Carter reflected "coincidence of views" on all questions discussed. In particular the sides' agreement "to strengthen and raise to a new level" the U.S.-Australian military alliance was noted. The day after Fraser's first Washington audience, Canberra announced that the sky over north Australia had been opened to the U.S. B-52 strategic bombers. The "flying fortresses" based on the Island of Guam will carry out training flights over Australian territory, rehearsing bomb dropping techniques at low altitudes.

It was apparent from the prime minister's comments that an increase is expected in the number of joint U.S.-Australian maneuvers. There is talk of installing new U.S. bases on the fifth continent and modernizing existing military installations. The Australian prime minister essentially gave the Pentagon carte blanche to use his country's territory.

The Australian ruling circles' all-round support for their U.S. partner's military preparations is being accompanied by their own efforts in the sphere of militarization. Canberra would like to use as justification for its acute tilt in this direction the recent international events whose meaning is interpreted here in accordance with the U.S. stereotype. However, the newspapers have discovered that the majority of measures announced here for stoking tension, including permission for the U.S. bombers' flights over Australian territory, were agreed on and prepared long ago.

Australia's following in the wake of U.S. militarism's aggressive policy is giving rise to protests from the country's peace-loving public.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREAT COUNTERPARTS ON BURMA'S ANNIVERSARY

LD052228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 February, TASS--The Soviet people have feelings of sincere sympathy with the freedom-loving Burmese people and their efforts directed towards strengthening the political independence and economic self-sufficiency of their country on its road of progressive social development, states Leonid Brezhnev's telegram to U Ne Win, president of the Burmese Union Socialist Republic. In it, Leonid Brezhnev imparted to the Burmese people cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the national festival, the 32d anniversary of independence. The telegram expresses the hope that in future years, the traditional relations of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation which exist between the Soviet Union and Burma will develop further to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

In a reply telegram, the president of Burma extends best wishes for progress and prosperity to the Soviet Union. I share your conviction, the telegram says, that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop and strengthen.

Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma, congratulations on the occasion of the 32d independence anniversary.

In a reply telegram, the head of the Burmese Government sent best wishes to the Soviet Union for further progress and prosperity.

VARIATIONS TO COMMUNIQUE ON MASHEROV'S VISIT

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 5 February 1980 carries a version of the joint SRV-USSR communique containing the following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Masherov Visit to Vietnam" and subheaded "Joint Communique" published on pages E 6-E 8 of the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 7 February DAILY REPORT:

Page E 6, insert after last paragraph, the following paragraph: "The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation attended a ceremonial rally devoted to the 50th anniversary of the glorious VCP, at which an important speech was delivered by Le Duan. It took part in a ceremony on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries."

Page E 7, second paragraph, line one make read: ...entire Vietnamese people the SRV National Assembly delegation expressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the fraternal Soviet people sincere and deep...

Page E 7, third paragraph, line two make read: ...entire Vietnamese people's complete support for the...

Page E 7, fifth paragraph, line one omit: ...the document goes on...

Page E 8, first paragraph, line one omit: ...the joint communique stresses...

Page E 8, sixth paragraph, lines one and two omit: ...the document points out in conclusion...

PONOMAREV, RUSAKOV CONFER WITH MSZMP SECRETARY

ID141029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talks at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A. Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was in Moscow on a visit 6-7 February. He had meetings with B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Some questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP were discussed during the talks, which were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere. Participating in the talks were A.S. Chernyayev and G.A. Kiselev, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, and also M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS BUDAPEST LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

ID131255 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] "Festivities were held in Moscow today to honor the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest. The meeting was organized by representatives of the capital's society and the Soviet Army and Navy, and was attended by Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; responsible members of the CPSU Central Committee and the obkom, and well-known military leaders and veterans who took part in the liberation of Budapest. Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow and (?several) other members of the Hungarian Embassy were also present. In his speech, Aleksandr Koldunov, air force marshal and USSR deputy minister of defense, emphasized that the battles for the liberation of Budapest belong to the (?outstanding) battles of the Soviet Army in World War II."

All participants in the battle were awarded special medals, and a unit was named after Budapest. The session was also briefed on contacts between workers of Budapest and Moscow after the war. Some Soviet brigades will honor the MSZMP's 12th Congress by work competitions.

"Hungarian Ambassador Matyas Szuros emphasized the liberating mission of the Soviet Army, spoke about the state of Hungary and informed the meeting of the socialist competition initiated in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the party congress."

A commemorative session on the liberation of Budapest was also held in Simferopol. The festive session was attended by war veterans, foreign students from the socialist countries studying in Simferopol high schools, Hungarian guests vacationing there and activists of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WARSAW

ID141031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Departure for Warsaw"]

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation headed by Hun Sen has left for Warsaw to participate in the work of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

FRENCH-SOVIET ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC PANEL MEETS

LD141207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Cooperation Expanding"]

[Text] The 17th session of the Soviet-French mixed commission on scientific, technical and economic cooperation began its work in Moscow 11 February. It was pointed out that the aims set by the agreement on economic cooperation between the USSR and the French Republic for 1975-1979 were successfully fulfilled. Commodity turnover between the two countries totaled more than R9 billion over that period, almost trebling compared with the previous 5-year period. The session will discuss the results and prospects of Soviet-French scientific and technical cooperation and scientific exchanges.

Signing of Protocol

LD141049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The trade turnover between the USSR and France has risen threefold in the past 5-year period as compared with the previous 5-year period. It amounted to more than R9 billion. This was noted by the participants in the 17th session of the Soviet-French Mixed Commission on Scientific, Technological and Economic Cooperation, which ended in Moscow today with the signing of a protocol. It is planned to hold the next session at the start of next year in France.

Vernet Report

LD150913 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Reestablishment of Detente Is Necessary To Insure Further Franco-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow--Further economic and scientific cooperation between France and the USSR is not unconditional. This was clearly stated by Jean-Claude Paye, director of the Foreign Ministry Economic Affairs Department, at the opening of a meeting of the "Small Commission" which took place in Moscow from 11 through 13 February. Paye, who was also received by Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev and Marchuk, the new deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology--a post previously held by Kirillin--told "Small Commission" Cochairman Gvishiani: "The French Government hopes that it will be possible to rapidly reestablish the spirit and reality of detente. While waiting and hoping for this we are carrying on with our work." He made no secret of the fact that if the USSR fails to change its attitude cooperation would be inevitably affected. "Recent events have given rise to anxiety among those who are engaged in cooperation which we must take into account." What was meant by "recent events" was obviously the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and Mr Sakharov's exile. Scientists representing technical ministries and academicians seemed to their French interlocutors more aware of these problems and of their negative consequences than Foreign Ministry officials.

Seeking Complementarities

Having said this, the "Small Commission" made, as usual, an assessment of Franco-Soviet cooperation. On the credit side, there has been a trebling of trade exchanges in the past 5 years and in the functioning of certain sectorial groups, especially in the spheres of oil, gas, the chemical industry, telecommunications, the food industry, machine tools, heavy equipment and transport. [paragraph continues]

During the meeting of the "Large Commission" last fall the Soviets accepted the principle of breaking down divisions between scientific and technological cooperation on the one hand and economic and industrial cooperation on the other.

In the same spirit Monory, the French economy minister and the cochairman of the "Large Commission," wrote a letter to Patolichev in which he suggested a change in the powers and membership of one of the so-called horizontal groups dealing with reciprocal economic information. The French have suggested that this group should make a comparison between economic policies and, especially, seek sectors in which complementarities could be identified with a view to using them as a basis for economic and industrial cooperation.

Furthermore, the Soviets agreed to do something which France has long wanted, namely to co-opt into the sectorial groups in question not only representatives of technical ministries but also officials from the Foreign Trade Ministry and purchasing organizations competent to buy foreign equipment.

Imbalance in Scientific Exchanges

On the debit side the French representatives recalled the anxiety aroused by the sharp fall in the number of industrial agreements in recent years, which is bound to affect trade exchanges in the future. It is possible, however, that the Soviets are awaiting the latest decisions with respect to the coming (1981-1985) 5-year plan before signing any new orders. As far as scientific cooperation is concerned, results have been far from satisfactory. French scientists believe that there is an imbalance in exchanges in this sphere. They have often been disappointed with their visits to the USSR inasmuch as they have found it difficult to gain access to leading laboratories in which the most interesting work is done. In 1979 a smaller number of visits took place than planned and credits were not wholly used because of lack of candidates (exchanges relate to some 600 research workers annually from both sides). The decision to boycott scientific cooperation with the USSR made by many French research workers following the measures taken against Academician Sakharov is bound to aggravate this trend toward disaffection.

For all these reasons France will proceed very cautiously with respect to the establishment of a new 10-year program for scientific exchanges accepted in principle by the "Large Commission."

The communique which was to be published toward the end of Wednesday afternoon mentions both "constructive work" and a "frank atmosphere." It thus correctly indicates the state of a cooperation which can function "technically" if it is not jeopardized by political events.

NATO SEEKS TO EXTEND ACTIVITIES INTO SOUTH ATLANTIC

LD131106 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 13, TASS--Top NATO quarters show a lively interest in the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean. This can be seen from the paper "published by the international American Safety Council and the Institute of Inter-American Relations."

The paper was prepared on the basis of the transcripts of a closed-door seminar that was held in Washington last year. The seminar was attended by political and military experts from the United States, Great Britain, the Republic of South Africa and number of Latin American nations. The proposals of the experts boil down to including the southern Atlantic into the sphere of military alliances of the West, above all, NATO. They also maintain that the navies of a number of Latin American nations and that of the Republic of South Africa should be involved in joint military operations in that region. Patrick Wall, member of the British Parliament, and chairman of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly, holds, for example, that it is necessary already now to undertake action to insure control over both the southern and northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean by the navies of the West. This can be attained, Wall writes, by such naval powers as the United States, Great Britain, France, Brazil, Argentina and Chile outside the framework of the NATO alliance. But it was Ray Klein, former CIA deputy director, and now director of the Center of Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington who went to the great lengths in proposing to set up an "ocean alliance" with the participation of 20 Western countries. This alliance, in Klein's opinion, should insure both military strategic control of the West over the world ocean and unlimited possibilities for the development of its natural resources by Western industrial monopolies.

NATO SEEKS TO STATION ARMS IN DENMARK

LD141608 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

["NATO's Pressure on Denmark"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, February 14, TASS--A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports from Copenhagen that NATO leadership is negotiating with the Danish authorities for stationing in the country's territory armaments to equip about 20,000 troops of the North Atlantic alliance. NATO's generals intend to lift those troops to Denmark in the event of a "crisis situation." Washington, having taken the course towards heightening international tensions, is seeking to draw West European allies, including Denmark, into the realization of the policy. They across the ocean do not reckon with the opinion of the Danes wishing to live in peace, and do not think of consequences for Denmark, to which its participation in NATO's and the Pentagon's military ventures may lead.

PRAVDA HITS CARRINGTON REMARKS ON DEFENDING HORMUZ STRAIT

LD131739 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "What Is the British Lord Planning?"]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has "his hands full," as the saying goes. He is known to have recently made a quick tour of five Middle Eastern and Asian countries, in the course of which he did everything in his power to insure support for the military preparations in the Middle East by Washington with London's direct assistance. Lord Carrington had hardly caught his breath when he started ebullient activity in London, again in the same direction.

He was in a hurry to use the rostrum of the House of Commons for his bellicose speeches. Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee, Carrington started speculating on London's position in case of a "military invasion of one or another country." He made it clear that the point at issue is above all the "defense of the Strait of Hormuz."

In so doing the British foreign secretary did not even deem it necessary to conceal that he was expressing not so much London's viewpoint as Washington's. If, he declared, "the United States takes a decision, hopefully jointly with its allies, on what measures shall be taken, Britain will be among the participants in them."

Thus, the British lord is starting on a campaign that is by no means peaceful. But against whom? Who intends to "block the Strait of Hormuz"? Judging by Mr Carrington's logic, the Soviet Union is implied. This is however strange "logic." It is without any foundation. The Soviet Union has more than once declared, including in statements by its leaders, that it does not have even the slightest intention to claim anybody's lands or wealth, including oil wealth. The USSR has never had any intention of "imposing a blockade on the Strait of Hormuz."

The British foreign secretary is clearly looking in the wrong direction. Plans to bloc the Strait of Hormuz really exist, but they are not being hatched by the Soviet Union. It is common knowledge that it is precisely the Pentagon which is discussing for everybody to hear the intention to mine the Strait of Hormuz and bomb Iranian oil fields and depots, if the "vital interests" of the United States and its allies are in danger. In so doing the Pentagon is deliberately obscuring the fact that what it understands by such a "threat" includes even an increase in the price of oil by one or another oil producing country if Washington so declares.

All of these threats stem precisely from the United States, whose zealous lawyer is Lord Carrington. The Soviet Union has never had anything to do with such criminal plans.

The British foreign secretary would be well advised to give up his participation in the dangerous venture by Washington, since saber rattling on someone else's orders can by no means serve Britain's national interests.

PROTEST ON EXPULSION OF AEROFLOT REPRESENTATIVE FROM SPAIN

ID151252 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Madrid, February 15, TASS--The USSR Embassy in Madrid has addressed to the Spanish Foreign Ministry a note of protest in connection with the expulsion from the country of the Aeroflot general representative in Madrid Oleg Shuranov.

The note says: "The embassy declares a protest to the Spanish Foreign Ministry against the provocative measures taken against general representative of Aeroflot to Spain Oleg Shuranov. The embassy also refutes reports, that have appeared, to the effect that in recent months any of the Soviet citizens left Spain on a charge of illicit activity. This is an open attempt at complicating Soviet-Spanish relations. [no closing quotation mark received]

QOTBZADEH ARRIVES IN ITALY FOR UNOFFICIAL VISIT

ID141106 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Rome, February 14, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has arrived on a one-day unofficial visit here. Qotbzadeh is to meet with Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini later in the day.

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA BROADCAST TO IRAN CRITICIZED

NC141938 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Feb 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary: "The Poisoners of the Radio Atmosphere"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Recently the radio atmosphere in Iran has actually been polluted by different accusations and fancies aimed against the Soviet Union and at the traditional friendly Soviet-Iranian relations. They spread sensational self-made rumors on the imaginary amassing of Soviet troops along the Iranian border, and they terrify listeners with threats of the inevitable attack of the Soviet Union against that country and by other similar rumors.

It is interesting to note how these fabricators transform and forge even remarks by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's revolution. In his remarks the leader of Iran invites Muslims throughout the world to rise against American imperialism. In the radio talks these remarks are commented on as though Ayatollah Khomeyni's invitation is aimed equally at the two superpowers; that is, against the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

There is nothing new in the choice of this method of propaganda. The (?thesis) of confrontation, rivalry and collusion [as heard] of the two superpowers--as we know--was introduced some years ago by the Beijing hegemonists and since then this method has been used with great pleasure by those who do not wish to make a basic distinction between socialism and imperialism. Any effort to place the Soviet Union--the world's first socialist country--and the United States--the world's largest imperialist country--on the same scale is the crudest form of forgery and transformation of historical facts. This is something which completely applies to the reality of Iran. Relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, throughout the entire period of their development, have been distinguished by the principles of goodneighborliness, mutual respect, equality of rights, nonintervention in one another's domestic affairs and joint fruitful cooperation. The history of American-Iranian relations--which is full of numerous examples and proofs of Washington's flagrant pressure on Tehran, America's rough interventions in the domestic events of Iranian life, years of pillage and plunder of Iran's natural resources and all-out support for the shah's detested regime--is located at the exact opposite pole from Soviet-Iranian relations. Incidents in Iran last year, which were exclusively under the slogan of unremitting struggle by the entire Iranian population against American imperialism, is in itself proof of this fact.

It is clear that the progress of such incidents is not to the liking of some international circles, above all, of Washington. They use the method of accusations, audacity and falsification of facts and try in this way to deflect the wave of the rightful anger of the Iranian nation to another direction; that is, toward the Soviet Union, or at least to create a schism in the unified front of the anti-imperialist revolution of Iran, to spread the seeds of doubt among Iranians about the sincerity, honesty and respectability of Soviet policy toward its southern neighbor and to create discord between Moscow and Tehran.

But the Iranian nation, which has learned enough from the experience of world history, can well understand and knows its friend from its foe.

SOVIET MUSLIM OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN TEHRAN

LD141324 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 14, TASS--Representative of the Soviet Moslems at the celebrations to mark the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution in Iran, Vice Chairman of the religious board of Moslems of Transcaucasia Sheykh Shukiur Pashayev held today a press-conference for Iranian journalists.

Moslems of the Soviet Union, he said, have welcomed and supported the Islamic revolution in Iran and the establishment of the republican system in that country under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Sheykh Pashayev expressed hope for the establishment of close relations of fraternal good neighbourliness and broadening cooperation between the two countries and their peoples.

Sheykh Pashayev spoke on the life of Moslems in the USSR and stressed that the Soviet Constitution has sealed the right of Soviet citizens to freedom of religion. He resolutely refuted the inventions of the imperialist propaganda about "oppression and discrimination" of believers in the USSR.

Sheykh Pashayev shared his impressions of the visit to Afghanistan and stressed that the Moslems of the USSR and Afghanistan are supporting the joint measures by their governments for putting an end to the imperialist conspiracy against Afghanistan.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS HELP FIGHT FLOODS IN IRAN

LD141610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Tehran: For the third day Soviet specialists working on construction of the thermal power station at Ahvaz have been helping Iranians fight floods in the Province of Khuzestan.

The floods were caused by prolonged torrential rainfall and by the River Karun overflowing its banks.

Soviet citizens have handed medicines and warm clothing and blankets to those affected and are taking an active part in rescue work.

ASTAKHOV COMMENTS ON QUESTION OF TEHRAN EMBASSY HOSTAGES

LD151139 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 12 February 1980 publishes on page 7 a 1,000-word article by S. Astakhov under the headline "When There's a Finger in the Pie: The Question of How the United States Understands Diplomatic Immunity." The article begins: "The U.S. mass information media are continuing their zealous outcry surrounding the holding of U.S. Embassy employees in Tehran.

"Of course, we are gainst the violation of diplomatic immunity by anyone who ever. However, we cannot agree with those who, while accusing others, strive to appropriate the right to act in the role of lamb of innocence and forget here the need to respect the sovereign rights of other countries and peoples. In addition the facts show that these defense attorneys [zaschitniki] themselves have a finger in the pie. U.S. propaganda deliberately forgets how the United States itself flagrantly flouts the norms of international law and violates the principle of diplomatic immunity and how the U.S. authorities carry out barbaric reprisals against foreign diplomats who are, moreover, totally innocent.

"Let us back this up by a specific instance from the history of diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran." Astakhov then describes an incident in November 1935 involving the arrest of an Iranian diplomat for a speeding offense eventually leading to the recalling of Iranian diplomats from the United States. At the same time, Astrakhov states, the United States was using its diplomatic personnel in Iran to "intensify the disagreements between Iranians and Kurds." Astrakhov then gives an account of the United States' involvement in the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in 1953. He concludes:

"And when the White House today accuses revolutionary Iran of violating 'diplomatic immunity' it would do U.S. ruling circles no harm to remember the above-mentioned facts."

AS-SADAT DISSOLVES EGYPTIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD111818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat, the (?MENA) agency reports, has announced the dissolution of the Egyptian-Soviet friendship society. This decision makes it clear that President as-Sadat is continuing his rapprochement wi ' Israel and will fully establish relations with Israel, and is gradually making relations with the Soviet Union worse.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD141302 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Cairo, February 14, TASS--The pro-imperialist thrust of Egypt's political course was demonstrated once again at the Wednesday press conference by Defence Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt General Kamal ad-Din Hasan 'Ali. Speaking before members of the Foreign Journalists' Association, he reiterated Egypt's desire for a maximum expansion of military ties with Western countries, above all with the United States. Head of the Egyptian Defence Ministry expressed the hope that the United States will, in the near future, agree to provide Egypt with the most advanced weapons, including F-15 jet fighters. In addition, in the words of the minister, Egypt hopes during this year to obtain from the United States a licence to produce F-5 fighters. In several days, he said, assistant U.S. Defence Minister David McGiffert will arrive in Cairo to discuss plans of military cooperation.

General 'Ali said that the Egyptian leadership does not intend to use U.S. weapons against Israel. It follows from this statement that at present Egypt considers as its potential adversary not Israel but the progressive countries of the region, including Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. The general denied any concentration of major military contingents near the border with Libya, admitting however, that the whole of that area was subject to a special military regime.

He also confirmed that Egypt is providing military aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionary forces. Special camps now operate in the Egyptian territory, training Afghan rebels. After the training in the waging of "guerrillas warfare", Egypt will give them weapons and send them to Afghanistan, the minister said.

EGYPTIAN PUBLIC 'OPPOSE' NORMALIZATION WITH ISRAEL

ID141203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Correspondent V. Borisov dispatch: "Protests Increasing"]

[Text] Cairo--The Egyptian public is opposed to the "normalization" which has been announced in relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv, regarding it as a concession to the Israeli aggressor, which continues to occupy Arab lands and ignore the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

The Egyptian leadership's course has been condemned by all opposition parties and by public organizations and prominent politicians in the country. The Israeli press notes despondently in this connection that the "normalization" has only affected relations between the two countries' leaders. Not a single Egyptian press organ, the Jerusalem POST newspaper notes, has welcomed this event and on the contrary, organs such as the journal AD-DA'WA, which reflects the views of certain religious circles, have sharply criticized the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the establishment of relations between Isreal and Egypt.

A negative position is occupied on this issue not only by opposition and partiotically minded strata of Egyptian society but also by certain officials. The honeymoon in relations between Egypt and Israel has been spoiled by the scandal which developed after an interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami in the Israeli newspaper AM'ARIV, in which he called for the "replacement of the present Israeli leadership with more honorable and sincere people." This remark has aroused a storm of indignation in Tel Aviv.

DEMOCRATIC PALESTINIAN FRONT'S HAWATIMAH ASSAILS U.S. POLICY

ID131823 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 13 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Beirut, February 13, TASS--The United States is trying to split the national-liberation movement in the Middle East and weaken the struggle by the Arab peoples for their rights. They are directing their main blow against the Palestinian revolution and want to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of its right to self determination and national independence. This was stated in an interview to the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR by the general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine N. Hawatimah. The Americans are continuing to plot against the Palestine Liberation Organization and trying to discredit it through their agents in the Arab world. N. Hawatimah called on countries of the national front of steadfastness and confrontation, on all progressive forces of the Arab world to step up struggle against the plots of American imperialism and reaction.

ALGERIA CONTINUES PLANS TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS

ID072157 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 7 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Algiers, February 7, TASS--Algeria will take part in the Moscow Olympics. This was stated by the minister of posts and telecommunications, president of the Algerian National Olympic Committee Hadj Mohamed Zerguini on the eve of his departure for Lake Placid (USA) to take part in the work of the International Olympic Committee. He said that there was no justification to the call to boycott the Moscow Olympics. Algeria will exert every effort, Zerguini said, for the Olympic games to pass in the best of conditions and at the set date. It is necessary to prevent the efforts to extinguish the Olympic flame and to do the maximum to develop the Olympic movement as a means of mutual exchange, of enrichment by knowledge of each other, and of strengthening peace on earth.

KENYAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT U.S., DISCUSS MILITARY TIES

LD141622 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Nairobi, February 14, TASS--The Office of the President of the Republic announced that Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya, is to pay an official visit to the United States of America from February 19 to 22, this year, for official talks with the United States President Carter. The communique of the President's Office, transmitted by the MNA news agency, does not mention what questions are to be touched upon during the talks. However, if one is to judge by the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency's telegram published today by the newspaper DAILY NATION, U.S. officials confirmed that during the forthcoming visit to Washington the president of Kenya is to discuss with President Carter U.S. proposals on increasing military contacts between the two countries. As is known, the USA is seeking a possibility to use a number of military bases and facilities in Kenya, Oman, and Somalia by the U.S. Armed Forces, by the rapid-deployment corps, in particular, which is being now knocked together for a military interference in the countries of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area.

CIA TRIES TO IMPLICATE CONGO IN PLOT AGAINST ZAIRE

LD131803 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1037 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, 13 February--The United States and its allies are devising their latest military provocation in the center of Africa from the territory of Zaire. Referring to "government sources in Kinshasa," the American news media have put out a provocative report concerning an alleged "conspiracy against Zaire prepared in the People's Republic of the Congo." The French news agency reports that a high-ranking staff member of Zaire's state commission for national defense and territorial security threatened certain neighbors allegedly "implicated in the conspiracy." According to the agency's information, at the beginning of February all leaves and discharges in the Armed Forces in Zaire were canceled, demobilization of soldiers who had served their term was postponed and a callup into the army of officers formerly transferred to the reserve was effected. All the indications are that Zaire is earnestly and overtly being pushed into military adventures against neighboring African countries which have chosen the path of national independence and real progress.

The real author of the fraud about a "threat from Brazzaville," as has already been reported, is the American CIA, which has a regional bureau in Kinshasa. According to available information, the bureau recently submitted a "secret report about the dangerous development of the situation in Zaire" to the administration of J. Carter. As is known, the reason for the country's present difficulties is the sharp deterioration of its economic status and a fall in the standard of living of the population in Zaire, which the American and other Western monopolies subject to unmerciful plundering. The report notes the "need for a new Western intervention in the region on behalf of the "vital interests of the United States." [quote marks as received] The CIA's regional bureau recommended "diverting the attention of the Zairean population from domestic problems by means of whipping up military psychosis there, and going as far as separate military actions against the Congo and Angola." The interference of the imperialist powers in the region looks like a carefully planned and coordinated operation. The French news agency also reported yesterday from Windhoek "about an intensification in recent weeks of South African military activity on the borders with Angola and Zambia." Also involved in the provocative intrigue directed from Washington are Beijing and Cairo, which have concluded a number of military agreements with Zaire. As regards the People's Republic of the Congo, Radio Brazzaville reported the other day that its people and government "have favored and still favor the development of relations with Zaire on the basis of the principles of respect of sovereignty and good neighborliness."

PRAVDA REPORTS LEADERS' ELECTION SPEECHES

Andropov Speech to Voters

LD141135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings" on 11 February Gorkiy meeting between Yu.V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the KGB and candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Priokskiy Electoral Okrug, and the okrug's voters: "People's Unity Is a Great Force"]

[Excerpt] Yu.V. Andropov, warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech. Thanking the Priokskiy Okrug voters for their trust, he said that he views this trust primarily as an expresssion of trust in our party.

Many kind words have been said here about the CPSU and its Central Committee which over 15 years now has been headed by that loyal Leninist Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the speaker noted. With his name our country's working people link the party's correct political course, to whose elaboration and implementation Leonid Ilich contributes all his tremendous experience and knowledge, all his efforts and energy. Service to the vital interests of the Soviet people and the insuring of conditions for fruitful labor, a happy life, lasting peace on earth and the triumph of the great ideals of communism are invariably the focus of his multifaceted activity.

Yu.V. Andropov conveyed to the people of Gorkiy heartfelt greetings and wishes for new labor successes from Leonid Ilich, who has visited the city on Volga and displays constant interest in the life and work of Gorkiy's working people.

This announcement was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

One of Soviet society's most important gains, the speaker continued, consists in the fact that a new socialist working class has arisen in our country, has formed and is continuing to develop. Marx dreamed of the time when the working class, from being a class itself, could become a class for itself, the main force of social progress. That time has come. The social and political role of the working class, its moral countenance and mentality have radically changed. Under the conditions of developed socialism the working class is the leading class, primus inter pares, the class with which all the other social groups of society take their cue. The Soviet worker is a zealous, interested, skilled master in production and a central figure in the entire system of the people's p wer. He is an active participant in economic and social planning and in the discussion and adoption of decisions in his own collective and on the scale of the entire country. The working class of the land of the soviets is a repository of lofty ideological fiber, socialist morality, patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The concept of the worker's honor has entered the flesh and blood of all Soviet workers. From the treasury of the working class's moral strength and conviction our entire society draws powerful incentives for the struggle to build communism.

The present election campaign has its own features. The 10th 5-Year Plan is coming to end. The magnitude and dimensions of what has been done are becoming increasingly evident. The horizons of the further development of Soviet society and our country's national economy are emerging increasingly clearly.

The Gorkiy workers have scaled new heights in economic and cultural building. We cannot fail to rejoice in the fact that thousands of leading workers of Priokskiy Rayon have already fulfilled their personal 5-year plans. The task consists in insuring that the leading workers' exploit becomes the possession of everyone and that there are no laggards. This is one of the most important conditions for the successful fulfillment of the projected plans.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum elucidates profoundly the questions of the strategy and long-term prospects for the development of the country's national economy and examines in detail questions of day to day leadership and urgent tasks in individual sectors of the economy. The attention of all communists, all labor collectives and party and economic leaders is now riveted on the unused opportunities, on the need to mobilize internal reserves and further improve production efficiency and work quality. A comprehensive and critical approach to the assessment of what has been done, strictness and exactingness with respect to leading cadres for omissions in organizing matters are an example of a Leninist style of leadership.

Our plans for the future are built on a firm economic foundation. We have already grown accustomed to the truly gigantic dimensions of our achievements and regard them as something natural, nor can the opponents of socialism fail to see them. But whether they see them or not they do not want to admit the socialist nature of the Soviet Union's successes.

From time to time an outcry is raised in the capitalist world over the "economic miracle" in Japan, the FRG or Brazil. Well, we have no intention of denying these countries' economic achievements although we also have our ideas about their nature, linked as it ultimately is with the intensification of exploitation of the working class. But if you are going to call rapid economic development a miracle, then you cannot fail to see it in the swift growth of the Soviet economy.

The viability of our economy lies in the very nature of the socialist system. But that is just what the opponents of socialism do not want to admit and are afraid to admit.

When the Soviet people had only just embarked on the creation of the socialist economic system, its opponents predicted its rapid collapse. And they not only predicted it but tried with all their might to push us toward this collapse. However, nothing came of it. The socialist system was not only established but also proved its advantages over the capitalist system.

The critics of our economic system have not disappeared to this day. But they are now mainly making do with speculation over our difficulties and unresolved problems. What can be said about this? Yes, we do indeed have difficulties and unresolved problems. But they are connected not with the nature of our economic system but above all with the fact that we have not yet learned to make full use of the tremendous advantages provided by the socialist method of production. That is precisely why we openly discuss these problems and difficulties in order to overcome them more rapidly.

The whole world can see that our country is developing steadily and dynamically. This is particularly noticeable against the background of economic upheavals and disturbances which the capitalist countries are experiencing. The "two methods of managing the economy--the socialist and the capitalist" mentioned by V.I. Lenin also produce two different results.

In 1979 the USSR's industrial production had increased 1.7 times compared with 1970 while in the United States and other developed capitalist countries the figure was 1.4 times. As a whole the CEMA countries have developed their industrial production 1.5 times more rapidly than the Common Market countries over the past decade.

Of course, much still has to be done. We are advancing and will continue to advance. But to advance and to create even better living conditions means above all working better. That is why the party constantly directs the Soviet people toward the attainment of higher results in labor and toward the further improvement of the economic mechanism. It is ultimately a case of obtaining a bigger return from the efforts and funds invested in all sectors of economic activity.

As the Central Committee points out, in accelerating the country's economic and social development an important role belongs to work in enhancing party, state and labor discipline, This stems from the very nature of socialist society and the specific features of labor under socialism.

The question of enhancing labor discipline is far from new. But under present conditions, the conditions of developed socialism, this old question acquires new resonance. After all, the more developed the production apparatus then the more dense and more complex the network of reciprocal relations between enterprises and the higher the demands made on the harmony and degree of organization of labor activity. Under these conditions any violation of labor discipline, nonfulfillment of the plan and spoilage in work affect the overall rhythm of production and its end results.

During the years of Soviet power, the candidate deputy said, the discipline of the whip and stick, hunger and threatened unemployment has been replaced by an absolutely different, free, conscious discipline on the part of the working people themselves, as V.I. Lenin said. When a person approaches in proprietorial, conscious manner the affairs of his labor collective and is wholeheartedly concerned for all affairs in the state, when he is aware of the significance of his own labor in the people's overall labor, then it is that which determines the new socialist concept of labor discipline.

It must be confessed that we all know that alongside the shock workers of socialist competition you still encounter people with a negligent attitude toward matters, absentees and drunkards. We still encounter cases of pilfering, eyewash and bureaucratism, attempts to deceive the state, to do as little as possible and grab as much as possible. The point here of course, is not some age-old private-ownership "nature" of man of which bourgeois ideologists speak. It is above all a question of the fact that the formation of the new man is a complex and protracted process. It is taking place under conditions of acute ideological struggle between the two systems. This formation is delayed by the vitality and tenacity of vestiges of the past. Forming the new worker--the builder of socialism--means not only giving him knowledge and the skills of highly productive labor but also instilling in him an awareness of the importance and usefulness of the fact that he is working not only in his own interests but also in the interests of society as a whole. Every person must realize that in whichever sector he may be our common success, and that means the improvement of the life of all Soviet people, depends on his personal labor. [paragraph continues]

That is why any violation of discipline affects the interests of all society. That is why concern for enhancing labor discipline is a matter for everyone. Therefore every honest worker, every labor collective and society as a whole have the right to make strictly answerable the negligent worker whatever post he may hold and if necessary to punish him appropriately.

Speaking of the international situation, Yu.V. Andropov noted that it has recently become markedly more complicated. We frequently hear voices in the West speaking of the "crisis" and virtually the "collapse" of the relaxation of international tension, he said. Questions are asked as to how and whether the world situation will further develop and whether the positive elements achieved in the seventies in relations between states with different social systems will be discarded and lost to mankind?

It must be said frankly that anxiety for the future and the destiny of detente and peace has real foundations.

The reason for the complication of the international situation is well known. It is Washington's irresponsible and dangerous policy. To all appearances it is most reactionary forces--lined with the military-industrial complex--which are now setting the tone--the forces which would like to bring back the old times when the imperialist powers imposed systems to suit themselves upon other countries and peoples.

The sources of this "political nostalgia" lie in the fact that certain circles in the United States have been unable to interpret soberly the social and political changes taking place in the world and have been unable to understand their objective essence.

The world is indeed in ferment. Dictatorial pro-imperialist regimes are crumbling, the rebuff to the neocolonialist policy is growing. Ever more countries which only recently depended on the capitalist states are choosing a socialist orientation. That is the objective course of history.

It seems to some people across the Atlantic that all this is taking place because the United States has overlooked something somewhere, let something slip somewhere. Hence the desire to touch up, to activate foreign policy and thus retard the process of sociopolitical changes. Hence the calls for the accelerated buildup of military might by relying on which it would be possible to "stake a claim" to their special rights to natural resources belonging to other states and to "pressure" the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and force them to renounce their support for the anti-imperialist movements. At the same time Washington is evidently not averse to "pressing" its own allies and dragging them into dangerous adventures, transferring to them part of the burden connected with the arms race which the United States itself is feeling increasingly keenly.

Of course, Washington realizes that to reveal the true motives and goals of this policy would be extremely disadvantageous. That is why, in order to confuse people the most shameless lies about the Soviet "military threat" are put into play. This myth is being blown up particularly zealously with respect to events in Afghanistan, the speaker continued. Moreover, these events are made out to be the basic reason for the deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations and of the entire international situation. [paragraph continues]

There is nothing more absurd than such assertions. It is not in the events in Afghanistan or the Soviet Union's actions that the true reasons for the present turn in Washington's course should be sought. They lie in the U.S. ruling circles' fear in the face of the wave of social changes and in their desire to return the world by force to the "blessed times" of imperialist domination.

As for the events in Afghanistan, it is not hard for any unprejudiced person to understand them. Under conditions whereby the Afghan revolution has encountered flagrant outside interference which you can only call intervention, when a dangerous hotbed of tension has been created on the USSR's southern borders to which long arms were stretching out from across the Atlantic, our country responded to the Afghan Government's repeated requests and introduced a limited contingent of troops into Afghanistan in order to help the people's power to suppress the aggression. This step--not a simple one for us--was taken in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and with the spirit and letter of the UN Charter. It was a lofty act of loyalty to the principle of proletarian internationalism essential for the defense of our motherland's interests.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, our military contingent will be pulled out of Afghanistan as soon as the reasons which prompted the Afghan leadership to request its introduction, disappear. It must be said that the shameless din around the counterrevolutionary rabble assembled on Pakistan's territory and which is carrying out, from there, bandit attacks on Afghan cities and villages in no way attests to any desire on its organizers' part actually to achieve the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan. Somehow not a single statement is to be heard from Washington and Beijing regarding the halting of the extensive interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. On the contrary, this interference is acquiring an increasingly broad scale. It totally exposes the real designs of its organizers and their real attitude toward the situation which has developed in connection with events in that country.

Today it is particularly important to investigate and understand the true essence of the aggravation of the international situation connected with U.S. policy. The real danger is that in speculating on the Afghan events Washington is in fact leading matters toward the undermining of detente, the undermining of accords already achieved. There is food for thought here for those who are now hastening to display solidarity with the bellicose cries from Washington.

The Soviet Union displays a responsible approach to international affairs and its role in world politics. We will not yield to provocations from across the ocean. As before, we advocate detente. For us detente is above all overcoming the mistrust and hostility of the cold war war period and resolving differences and disputes not by force, not by the threat of weapons, but by peaceful means, round the negotiating table.

Detente, which reflects the objective, underlying changes in the world arena, has taken too deep a root, it means too much for the destiny of mankind to allow any forces to toy with it, proceeding in their actions from hostility toward socialism or from considerations of internal political struggle.

The Soviet Union states that it is in favor of continuing talks and achieving agreements on all key issues of present-day international relations. But these talks can be conducted only on the basis of the observance of the principle of equality and identical security. Let no one be under any illusion as to the fact that attempts to achieve one-sided advantages, to "pressure" us are absolutely hopeless. "As for the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "we do not want to forfeit any of the good things achieved in the seventies in the international arena. Moreover, we believe it is essential to advance. That applies to the curbing of the arms race and the liquidation of conflict situations in Southeast Asia and the Near and Middle East, and to the Indian Ocean's transformation into a zone of peace, as the littoral states suggest. For us every road is acceptable and desirable if it leads to lasting peace."

All our successes in communist building, in the struggle against the aggressive designs of imperialism, for peace and progress, Yu. V. Andropov stressed, are inextricably linked with the guiding activity of Lenin's party. The party has successfully performed and continues to perform the role of leader of the working masses thanks to unswerving loyalty to the teaching and cause of its great founder and leader, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the 110th anniversary of whose birth the Soviet people are preparing to celebrate.

The party is coming to the elections with a program reflecting the working people's vital interests. This is a program for the further development of the Soviet economy and the enhancement of Soviet people's welfare. This is a program for reliably insuring the interests of our motherland's security. This is a program of struggle for peace and international cooperation. It is precisely because all provisions of this program reflect the thoughts and aspirations of Soviet people that they warmly approve and unanimously support the CPSU's general course and domestic and foreign policy.

In conclusion Yu. V. Andropov wished the electoral okrug's working people and all the people of Gorkiy new successes and creative achievements.

Yu. V. Andropov visited the labor collectives of Priokskiy Rayon which nominated him as candidate to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and other enterprises of the city, viewed Gorkiy's new construction sites and places of interest, and met with the oblast party aktiv. During the talks which took place during the meetings, questions of consolidating socialist statehood, of strengthening labor and executive discipline and of improving production efficiency and work quality were examined.

Grishin Speech to Voters

LD141619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report on V.V. Grishin speech at 5 February meeting with Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug voters published under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Following the Path Marked Out by the Party"]

[Excerpt] V.V. Grishin, who was warmly received by those present, delivered a speech. He cordially thanked the collectives of a number of enterprises and organizations for according him the great honor of nominating him as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Moscow City Soviet. I owe the confidence placed in me entirely to our Leninist party, the purpose of whose activity is exclusively to serve the people and display concern for their welfare, the speaker said.

The elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets are an important event in our country's life, the candidate deputy continued. In the course of the election campaign the party is reporting to the people on its activity in leading the country and in strengthening its international positions and is informing them of the next tasks in communist building. At the current election meetings working people are expressing unanimous approval of party policy and full support for candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

As their first candidate deputy to the republics' supreme soviets Soviet people have named Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that outstanding political and state figure and ardent fighter for communism and peace. Tireless labor for the good of the motherland and the cause of socialism and for people's peaceful and happy life have earned Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the profound thanks of the Soviet people and great international prestige. Moscow working people reacted with great enthusiasm to his willingness to run for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow, in Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. This great confidence in Moscovites compels them to work even more vigorously, to successfully fulfill plans and pledges and to actively struggle to transform the capital into a model communist city.

The forthcoming elections will take place not long before a date dear to the hearts of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind--the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state, brilliant thinker, great revolutionary and leader and teacher of the international working class and all working people. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on this jubilee stresses that all the outstanding revolutionary events of the 20th century are associated with Lenin's name and his teaching. Leninism has become the symbol of the social renewal of the world. The revolutionary banner of our era.

Characterizing the Soviet people's great social gains under the leadership of the Communist Party, the speaker noted that our society's strength lies in its cohesion, the harmonious combination of the interests of the individual and the collective and of different classes and social groups and the unbreakable friendship among all nations and nationalities.

The building of mature socialism is a very important result of the Soviet people's heroic labor in implementing Leninist ideas and the policy of the Communist Party. Further progress along the path of communist building demands the increasingly harmonious development of all facets of society's life, the creative solution of problems that occur, the persistent overcoming of difficulties and active struggle against shortcomings. This is the aim of the activity of our party and people and of the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

For our party and the Soviet people the 4 years since the last RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections have been years of intensive work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and 10th 5-Year Plan targets and implement the provisions of the new USSR Constitution.

The candidate deputy stressed that the chief result of these years is the fact that the party's massive organizatinal and political work and the creative labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia has insured the dynamic development of the national economy. The scale of social production has increased, its technical and qualitative standard has improved and a new step forward has been taken in the creation of the material and technical base of communism. The party's course toward steadily improving Soviet people's living standards and solving very important social problems is being implemented according to plan.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum is of exceptional importance for the fulfillment of tasks. The plenum materials and the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev profoundly reveal the country's key economic and social problems, determine the tasks for 1980 and the long term and comprehensively analyze ways of overcoming shortcomings and bottlenecks.

In order to further develop production and the services sphere major measures have to be implemented to improve the economic mechanism and national economic planning and management and on this basis improve efficiency and work quality.

The profound and comprehensive analysis of our economy's topical problems provided at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum showed that whatever area of work you pick on you will find great potential and unutilized reserves for accelerating progress everywhere. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, our efforts must be focused on mobilizing working people to fulfill the targets of the last year of the 5-year plan in order to make this year a year of shock work, Lenin-style work.

Of course, all this relates directly to Moscow, V.V. Grishin said. The capital's working people are making a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and tasks of the country's socioeconomic development. Muscovites are fulfilling all annual plans ahead-of-schedule, in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan industrial production growth was 16.6 percent compared with a planned 13.9 percent. The 5-year plan targets for the production of the most important types of products and consumer goods have been overfulfilled. Over the period 1976-1979 labor productivity in industry increased by 14.6 percent compared with a planned 13 percent. The proportion of products in the top quality category was 20 percent for industry as a whole.

The candidate deputy dwelt in detail on questions of the development of industry, transport, construction and various sectors of the municipal economy and quoted a number of interesting figures.

Production of 1,200 types of industrial products is started annually in Moscow. Around 4 million square meters of industrial production premises have been constructed and 206 very important production facilities and many unique projects of city-wide significance have been commissioned. A great deal of work has been done on the construction and modernization of facilities for the forthcoming Olympic games and on the preparation of the city for this important event. The telephone network has increased by over half a million numbers in the last 4 years.

The main social problem--housing--is being successfully solved. In the period that has elapsed a total of over 17 million square meters of apartment blocs has been commissioned which has made it possible to provide 1.5 million people with better housing conditions. Work is constantly expanding on preserving and improving the maintenance of the existing housing stock. Many educational establishment and public health and cultural institution buildings have been constructed.

The working people of Perovskiy Rayon are approaching the elections with good results. It is one of the capital's new rayons created during the reorganization of the city's rayons in December 1968. During the period the rayon's economic potential has increased and fixed capital has more than doubled. Labor collectives under the leadership of the rayon party organization, are successfully fulfilling the prescribed plans and are outstripping 5-year plan targets in terms of a number of indicators. The social program for the development of the rayon is being consistently implemented.

The Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug is a fine example of the positive change taking place in Muscovites' lives and everyday existence as a result of the constant concern of the party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally.

Talking about the tasks which Muscovites have to solve in the final year of the 5-year plan, the speaker noted that despite the generally good indicators of the city's national economic development in recent years there are still shortcomings and difficulties which were mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. Our task is to adopt all necessary measures to eliminate them, V.V. Grishin said. In order to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1980, the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges adopted by the capital's working people it is necessary to maintain and surpass the present rate of production growth and achieve a significant increase in labor productivity. The key to this is production automation and mechanization, the reduction of manual labor and better use of fixed production capital and working time.

In the current year, in accordance with the pledges, at least 1,500 types of articles have to qualify for the state seal of quality and the proportion of products in the top quality category must be raised to 25 percent.

Working people in transport and construction and at trade, medical and consumer services enterprises and in other sectors of the Moscow economy are faced with big tasks to complete the 5-year plan. The candidate deputy noted, in particular, the continued construction in 1980 of the Serpulhovskiy and Zamoskvoretskiy radial subway lines and the subway car repair plant and the planned commissioning of the Shabolovskaya station on the Kaluzhskiy radius.

A master scheme for comprehensive development of the Moscow transport complex until 1990 is currently being elaborated. Questions of improving the efficiency of shipments and cooperation among transport workers are directly reflected in it.

Capital construction is of great importance for the development of the city's economy and the improvement of Muscovites' labor and everyday life. In recent years its level of industrialization has increased. Measures have been implemented to increase the capacities of construction organizations and improve the quality of construction. However, there are also serious shortcomings. In a number of areas the 5-year plan targets are not being fulfilled. The gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom are taking measures to improve construction work and increase the effectiveness of capital investments.

Great importance is attached to the further improvement of Muscovites' housing and municipal services. Much has been done in this area during the past period. However, the technical servicing of many apartment blocs, especially those run by departments, is still poor, which leads to a deterioration in the condition of buildings and their utilities. In order to eliminate these shortcomings a long-term program of measures has been elaborated to improve the operation and repair of the Moscow housing stock envisaging an improvement in the housing management organization structure, introduction of the most effective forms and methods of housing services for the population and the implementation of repair work and the strengthening of the material and technical base of operation and repair services.

The city's population has a significant role to play in implementing this program. Every Muscovite must contribute to a matter of great state importance--preserving a massive people's asset, that is, the capital's housing stock. The experience of taking houses into social safekeeping must become general practice. This essentially means inhabitants participating in work on operating and providing amenities for apartment blocks and in insuring that entrances and yards are in proper order.

We must improve the standard of consumer trade services. The quality of services in a number of stores is poor, the range of everyday goods is not maintained everywhere and there are instances of the violation of trade rules. The existing shortcomings must be eliminated.

A complex of measures is being formulated to further improve medical services for the population, to significantly improve disease prevention and health protection for women and children and to intensify sanitary inspection in the city.

Describing the tasks facing Muscovites in the final year of the 5-year plan, the candidate deputy pointed out that they require intensive work by party, soviet and economic organizations and all working people. Their successful solution, he said, requires the all-round development of the masses' labor activeness, enhanced organization and discipline and a greater sense of responsibility among cadres for the job in hand. Emphasis was placed on the need to further develop socialist competition and strengthen plan and labor discipline and the policy of thrift.

The prospects of the further development of Moscow are inextricably bound up with the solution of the task of transforming it into a model communist city. An ever increasing role here belongs to the moral factor, ideological and moral principles in every person's life and behavior and a deep understanding of what it is to be an inhabitant of the capital--it is a great honor and responsibility. Moscow labor collectives have discussed and adopted "the moral principles of the inhabitant of the model communist city." We must now insure that these high principles become the behavioral rule for every Muscovite and that participation in sociopolitical life becomes a generally accepted norm and the fulfillment of civil obligations and duty to society becomes a conscious habit.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He noted that the present-day international situation is characterized by a substantial exacerbation of the struggle between the forces of socialism, national liberation and peace on the one hand and the forces of imperialism, aggression and war on the other.

Our party's foreign policy course elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress embodies the Leninist principles of the Soviet state's international policy. The CPSU is consistently and creatively pursuing a course toward strengthening peace, international detente and disarmament. The fact that we have not had a war for almost 35 years is a historic gain for our state, the other socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces. Our party will do all it can to preserve and consolidate this historic achievement.

Our entire experience and, in particular, the events of recent times, show that peace and international security can only be strengthened by consistently and resolutely struggling against the enemies of peace, against the aggressive forces of imperialism and the forces of international hegemonism which are counterposing their course of international diktat, cranking up the arms race and returning to confrontation in the international arena to our course toward detente and disarmament. This course has now been embarked on by the U.S. leadership circles, which has led to the complications of the international situation.

The Beijing leadership, which constantly opposes peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament, is performing the role of active accomplice of the reactionary imperialist forces.

In an attempt to justify its aggressive course, the U.S. administration is speculating on the events in Afghanistan and using the imaginary "Soviet threat" to intimidate people. The real reason for the U.S. leadership's shift to a cold war policy is its anxiety at the growing strength and strengthening positions of socialism, the upsurge of the national liberation movement and, at the same time, the weakening of imperialism's positions.

Like all Soviet people, the entire working people of Moscow fully approve the CPSU Central Committee's foreign policy course and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's indefatigable activity in defense of peace. In response to the party's and government's concern for strengthening peace they are working selflessly and struggling actively for the fulfillment of plans, the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might and new victories in the building of communism.

The candidate deputy went on to note that all the very important questions of the Soviet Union's political, economic, social and cultural life are being solved with the broadest and direct participation of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia. Our Soviet socialist democracy is in no way comparable with the pseudodemocracy of the capitalist countries which foreign propaganda is talking so much about.

The party regards the enhancement of the role of the soviets, the improvement of their activity and the strengthening of ties with the masses as one the chief areas for further improving the political organization of our society and successfully solving the tasks of communist building. It attaches paramount significance to improving the soviets' work style and methods, to their fulfillment of voters' instructions and implementation of working people's numerous proposals and to the satisfaction of their needs and requirements.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin said:

The source of the inexhaustible strength of our society is the cohesion of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia around the Communist Party--the leading and directing force of Soviet society and nucleus of its political system. All the party's activity is directed toward further strengthening developed socialist society, making full use of its potential and advantages, creating the material and technical base of communism and educating people in the spirit of communist ideals. The CPSU's leading role is the guarantee of all our victories and the decisive condition of our country's successful advance toward the bright future of a communist society, universal well-being and lasting peace.

The candidate deputy cordially thanked the voters once again for their confidence and assured them that he will always faithfully serve our party, the people and the great cause of building communism.

ZIMYANIN PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO SOVETSKIY SOYUZ

LD131719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Presentation of Order: Ceremonial Soiree in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns"]

[Text] SOVETSKIY SOYUZ magazine has been awarded the order of Lenin for its great work in providing coverage of the Soviet way of life, and the domestic and international policy of CPSU and Soviet state and in propagandizing ideas of peace, social justice, friendship and cooperation between peoples. A ceremonial soiree devoted to the presentation of the lofty decoration of the motherland to the collective and the 50th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the magazine took place on 4 February in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns.

The soiree was opened by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with enthusiasm.

The soiree was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers he warmly congratulated the magazine's editorial collective, the authors aktiv and readers on the anniversary and presentation of the order.

The speaker recalled Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words from his greetings sent in connection with this publication's anniversary: "The SOVETSKIY SOYUZ magazine is a panorama open to all of the life of the first country of real socialism, its glorious past, dynamic present and inspiring future." The greetings message, the speaker stressed, gives a concise but exhaustive description and program for the further activity of this remarkable sociopolitical publication which for half a century now has carried to millions of readers on earth the truth about our motherland, about the inspired and selfless revolutionary transforming activity of the party and the people and about the CPSU's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy.

The preparations for the elections to union and autonomous republics supreme soviets and local soviets and the nationwide socialist competition launched in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the CPSU Central Committee secretary went on to stress, demonstrate once again to the whole world our motherland's gigantic material and spiritual might, the Soviet people's invincible moral and political unity and their close cohesion around the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that loyal perpetuator of Lenin's great cause comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Soviet journalists--the chronicle writers of our era--including the SOVETSKIY SOYUZ magazine collective, are called upon to continue to depict our motherland's great achievements in an inspired and talented manner.

The speaker expressed confidence that the editorial collective and its authors aktiv will continue to tirelessly propagandize the Leninist ideas of peace and communism.

M.V. Zimyanin read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and attached the order to SOVYETSKIY SOYUZ magazine's banner to prolonged applause from those assembled.

N.M. Gribachev, chief editor of SOVETSKIY SOYUZ magazine, expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their high appraisal of the collective's work.

The SOVETSKIY SOYUZ magazine staff were congratulated on the award by representatives of state and public organizations, and the capital's labor collectives, cultural and scientific figures and foreign colleagues.

The participants in the ceremonial soiree adopted the letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD111029 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 January 1980 carries on pages 1-2 a 4,000-word unattributed report on a joint session of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Trade Union Council Presidium and the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom Bureau held on 21 January 1980 to examine the results of socialist competition in the capital's rayons for the fourth quarter of 1979. The report describes proceedings at the session, mentioning that "a speech was delivered by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom."

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

LD071037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Propagandizers of Military Knowledge"]

[Text] Current problems relating to the working people's military and patriotic education were discussed at an all-union seminar of party committee lecturers, armed forces political organizers and DOSAAF and USSR civil defense activists which ended on 24 January.

Lectures and reports dealing with the implementation of Lenin's behests concerning the defense of the socialist fatherland and increasing the role of the Komsomol and the defense society in young people's military, patriotic and international education were delivered at the seminar. The importance of the work of propagandizing the heroic spirit of the present age was emphasized.

The seminar participants were addressed by the Army General S. K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Diretorate; Marshal of Aviation A.I. Pokryshikin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

The speakers exchanged work experience, determined ways of raising the standard and increasing the effectiveness of propaganda lectures, and met with heroes of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

NEW GEORGIAN HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER APPOINTED

LD071043 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decreee on the appointment of Comrade D.I. Chkhikvishvili as Georgian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

The Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: that Comrade David Iosifovich Chkhikvishvili be appointed Georgian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

[Signed] P. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Lashkarashvili, secretary of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tbilisi, 17 January 1980.

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL LEADER IN KHABAROVSK--Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol, and pilot-cosmonaut Ivanchenkov, hero of the Soviet Union, arrived in Khabarovsk today. They were met at the airport by Chernyy, Khabarovsk Kraykom first secretary; Podgayev, Krayispolkom chairman; Novoselov, Kray Komsomol Committee first secretary; and other officials. Pastukhov and Ivanchenkov will take part in the work of the 20th Khabarovsk Kray Komsomol Conference. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

KHABAROVSK KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE--The 20th khabarovsk Kray Komsomol Conference is being held in Khabarovsk today. An accountability report was delivered at the conference by Novoselov, kray Komsomol committee first secretary. Participating in the work of the conference are Pastukhov, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; Pilot-Cosmonaut Ivanchenkov, hero of the Soviet Union; Chernyy, Khabarovsk Kraykom first secretary; Podgayev, Krayispolkom chairman; and Army General Tretyak, commander of the Far East Military District. The conference will end its work today. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW]

KAZAKH GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE--The Kazakh Council of Ministers has relieved Mozalevskiy of the duties of Kazakh deputy minister of the building materials industry in connection with his retirement on pension. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU]

BROCHURE ON BREZHNEV PRAVDA REPLIES--The Political Literature Publishing House has issued a brochure with the text of Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD]

SUPREME SOVIET ORDER--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Vladimir Fedorovich Mitskevich, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. In this way, recognition has been given to his fruitful work in party and soviet organs and his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD]

CONFERENCE ON LEGALITY IN CHERNOVTSY--Workers of internal affairs and other organs engaged in preventing transgressions of law met in Chernovtsy for a two-day oblast conference-seminar that ended on 8 February. They discussed tasks for improving the activities of organs for the protection of public order in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on improving the work to protect law and order and to intensify the struggle against transaggressions of law. Obkom First Secretary Dikusarov attended and addressed the conference-seminar proceedings. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ECONOMIST VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

DW141253 Moscow in German to Germany 1757 GMT 13 Feb 80 DW

[Interview by editor Karina Prokuronova with Candidate of Economic Sciences Valentin Nikolayev on the subject "The Solution of the Energy Problem in the Soviet Union" in the program "Radio University"]

[Excerpts] [Question] How will the energy problem be solved practically in the future?

[Answer] Three main lines are possible in the future construction of power plants: Hydroelectric plants, thermal plants and nuclear power plants. In the present phase the following policy is being pursued: Nuclear energy will be further developed. The construction of hydroelectric plants and highly efficient thermal power plants operated with cheap coal will be intensified. This economical energy strategy is being dictated by economic calculations.

Let us first discuss hydroelectric power. The Soviet Union has rich energy resources in the form of rivers. Their energy capacities permit an annual production of about 4,000 billion kilowatt hours of electric power. Hydroelectric plants are very economical in operation, which is mainly demonstrated by the low production costs of electricity. Moreover they can be operated very flexibly and efficiently. It is therefore very effective to use hydroelectric plants in a combined system with thermal power plants. Hydroelectric plants can cope with changing production demands. They can be used at times of peak consumption and as a reserve to replace thermal power plants whenever necessary. This explains the fact why the proportion of hydroelectric plants increased in postwar times.

But along with their indisputable advantages, hydroelectric plants also have their weak sides. Their cost of construction is about four times that of thermal power plants and the construction time is longer.

[Question] So one must look for other solutions?

[Answer] Yes, since the Soviet people in the years ahead will have to make enormous investments to industry, agriculture, transport and housing, it will become necessary to give special attention to the new trend of nuclear energy. Like the bride at a wedding nuclear energy is the subject of general attention. It is usually praised, but there are also some envious people in the West, such as the oil monopolies for example. So let us take a closer look at the history of nuclear energy.

Our experience in operating nuclear power plants demonstrates that the safety task can be fully mastered. In the next 20 years even more nuclear power plants will be built. This indicates a new direction in the development of nuclear energy. Until recently thermoreactors have been built. Such power plants produce in addition to electricity a certain quantity of a new nuclear fuel--plutonium. It was the earlier fuel material of fast reactors [schnellreaktoren] whose intensified construction is supposed to begin in 1980 through 1985. This will mark the beginning of the second phase in the development of nuclear energy. On the threshold of the next century the third phase will begin, the industrial construction of thermonuclear power plants.

[Question] This prognosis shows that despite the fundamental significance of nuclear energy, its practical role and its share in the whole production of electricity will not be important up to the end of this century?

[Answer] No, you are right. The old and efficient thermal power plants will produce most of our electricity. They are preparing to compete with nuclear power plants by increasing production and by improving their equipment so that quick concentration of production will take place. It is to be expected that by the end of the century turbines will be established in thermal power plants with an output of 3.5 megawatts each. That will curtail investment costs as a percentage of energy costs. At the same time, it means that the demand for conventional fuel will increase quickly. This will dominate the development of various kinds of fuel.

If one looks at the trends in coal, oil and natural gas consumption in our country for energy, one can easily see significant changes. Prior to World War II and in the first postwar years coal was the main energy source in the Soviet Union. In the late fifties and early sixties a quantum leap with regard to oil and gas industry development was achieved thanks to the discovery of very rich resources and the establishment of an efficient technical basis. This allowed us to increase in a short time the share of oil and gas in the country's fuel consumption from 20 percent to 64 percent.

Since the Soviet Union has almost unlimited coal resources, the perspectives of the coal industry are becoming ever always more favorable in many respects. Of special importance is the fact that the opening-up of the world's greatest soft coal reserves, in Kamsk-Atinsk, has been started. These soft coal reserves are located along the Trans-Siberian Railway, stretching almost 800 km. Its main advantage is very favorable conditions for open-pit mining. An enormous layer is stretched out almost horizontally and not at all deep. Kamsk-Atinsk coal is therefore even today the cheapest fuel in the country, and as soon as some hundred million tons of that coal will have been produced, it will become even cheaper than gas.

[Question] What prospects do you think the gas industry has?

[Answer] Of all branches of the fuel industry the gas industry experienced the fastest growth. One can hardly imagine how we should live now without natural gas. Gas production will increase particularly fast east of the Ural Mountains. The transport of gas and cheap coal from Siberia and Kazakhstan is therefore today and in the future one of the most complicated problems. Calculations show that in the coming years gas from Siberia will be transported most economically through large-diameter pipelines to the European part of the country. Liquefaction of gas is a very efficient means of transportation. Special new installations are required for that. Presently great research collectives and collectives of construction workers are working to develop the east-west energy bridge. This will permit the transmission of enormous quantities of energy produced from gas and coal as electricity via thick cables with a tension of 2.2 to 2.4 million volts.

[Question] It sounds fantastic!

[Answer] But it is a reality. Even now the intensified construction of high tension lines and efficient energy systems is an important speciality of Soviet energy industry. This increases considerably the reliability of electric supply, produces a great economic effect and simultaneously serves as a significant prerequisite for the thorough electrification of the country. All this permits taking a most optimistic view of the future of Soviet energy production.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS USE, SYNTHETIC FUELS EXPANDED

LD141133 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--The fuel-energy complex of the USSR will continue developing as a single entity, whose integral parts will harmoniously supplement each other. This is prompted by the requirements and possibilities of the socialist planned economy, Professor Sergey Yatrov told the TASS correspondent. He heads the Research Institute for Comprehensive Fuel-Energy Problems attached to the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

Professor Yatrov pointed out that the Soviet Union had the world's biggest fuel-energy complex which was developing at a fast rate. In the last 15 years alone, production of electricity and oil has been almost trebled and that of gas had gone up more than four-fold.

Up to recently, the fuel balance of the USSR was shaped, bearing in mind the increasing share of the most economical kind of fuel, above all, oil. As a result, the share of oil products in the overall structure of fuel production rose from 30.5 per cent in 1960 to 45.7 per cent in 1975. At the same time the share of coal declined logically. Unlike some Western countries, however, this process was not attended by a curtailment in coal production. On the contrary, in absolute figures it increased, first and foremost, by open-cast methods.

Nevertheless energy strategy cannot remain stable for a long period, Professor Yatrov emphasised. The prospects of development of the national economy of the USSR make it necessary to use more oil for technical requirements, replacing it by other fuels in the near future, at least down to 1990, the faster development of the gas industry and the replacement of mazut by gas acquire particular importance.

Notwithstanding expenditures, the further expansion of the production of cheap Siberian and Kazakhstan coal and its transportation to the European part of the USSR are also expedient, the scientist said.

Emphasis in the production of electricity will be on the rapid expansion of nuclear power engineering, the construction of atomic power plans not only for the generation of electricity, but also for heating systems. Long-term prospects envisage large-scale construction of atomic power plants with rapid neutron reactors, the development of work on control thermonuclear synthesis, the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuel and the utilization of geothermal and solar energy, Professor Yatrov said.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD141205 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A scheduled Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum was held 4 February.

The plenum discusses the tasks of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on further improving the economic mechanism.

The report was delivered by Comrade A.I. Ibragimov, member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

The following took part in the debate on the report: A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; I.A. Mekhtiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Aslanov, chairman of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Oblispolom; S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan; Yu.M. Nabiyev, first secretary of Mingechaur Gorkom; R.A. Guseynov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; G.B. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; K.S. Mamedov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of food industry; T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; N.A. Agamaradov, senior operator at the Karayev oil refinery. Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum. An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion. Comrade V.A. Kondratyev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS DISCUSSED AT ABKHAZSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD141551 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--A unanimous decision to mark 1980--a year of shock Leninist work--with new labor successes in economic and cultural building was adopted by an Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum. After hearing and discussing the report of Yu.D. Ubilav, chairman of the autonomous republic Council of Ministers, "On the Results of the Economic Year 1979 and the Tasks of Party Organizations in Abkhazia in Mobilizing the Working People To Fulfill the Targets for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a Whole," the plenum noted that the successes achieved in the national economy are the result of the widely launched socialist competition among working people in the cities and countryside for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 25th Georgian CP Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums. A tremendous role was played in the development of the economy and culture by the consistent fulfillment of certain items on the creative program mapped out by the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and the Georgian CP Central Committee on the Abkhazskaya ASSR, which were of historic significance for the autonomous republic. At the same time the plenum noted that in the economic year 1979 serious miscalculations and laggardness were permitted in a number of sectors of the national economy. An effective struggle for strengthening state and labor discipline and improving labor organization was not launched everywhere. As a result certain enterprises failed to cope with plans for the volume of output and sales of industrial products, and more than 20 enterprises did not fulfill delivery plans. Questions connected with further developing certain sectors of agricultural production are being resolved only slowly. There are still substantial shortcomings in capital construction. Efficient, stable work has not been achieved at certain trade and consumer services enterprises and the necessary struggle is not taking place to eradicate the factors and conditions promoting the emergence of negative phenomena such as embezzlement and flagrant violations of trading rules and state prices and tariffs for services. Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and people's control committees, posts and groups are waging the struggle for savings extremely poorly. A speech was delivered at the plenum by B.V. Adleyba, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom. The adopted resolution outlines ways of improving organizational work aimed at eradicating shortcomings which exist in various sectors of the national economy. The plenum approved the socialist pledges adopted by collectives of working people, who have decided to continue the traditional competition with the working people of Adzharskaya ASSR and Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-11 FEBRUARY

LD110212 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 6-10 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph:

6 February

Farms in Kazakhstan have completed preparation of seeds, with 3 million tons cleaned, most of them having been brought to class 1 or 2 standard. This year a considerable area will be sown with a new variety of strong wheat, (Tselinnaya)-21, bred at the All-Union Research Institute for Grain Farming. (0700 GMT)

Kirgiz agriculturists have carried out the top dressing of winter crops on one-half of the total area assigned them; the work is being carried out by ground-based machinery. Experts say the yield increase will be from three to five quintals of grain per hectare. (0901 GMT)

9 February

Progressive technology is due to be introduced this year in the cultivation of various crops, particularly in the Central Asian republics for cultivation of corn, sunflower, soya, sugar beet and onions, these being crops which have demanded a considerable outlay of manual labor and repeated attention while growing. The new technology envisages application of a complex of mechanical equipment and herbicides. Corn plantings amounting to almost 1.5 million hectares will be treated in this way, making for an increase in productivity of links of workers engaged in cultivation of intertilled crops; increase in yields in these areas is expected. There will also be fuel savings of one-third because of the reduced frequency of treatment. Courses are now in progress at farms to instruct in use of the new technology; 50,000 machine operators will take these courses between now and the beginning of field work. (0100 GMT)

The all-union operational headquarters for material and equipment provision has discussed the progress of preparations for field work. A total of 85 percent of tractors and 90 percent of seed-drills are already prepared for field work. The state of preparation of plows, cultivators and other mechanisms is higher still. For the first time, by the start of February, 56 percent of grain-harvesting combines have been overhauled. The headquarters paid most attention to shortcomings. In particular, it was noted that repairs are proceeding very slowly in Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. Special concern is caused by the overhauling of the powerful K-700 tractors. The culprits responsible for this were named as the Leningrad Kirovskiy Zavod Association and the Yaroslavl Avtodizel enterprise, which have been holding up the delivery of spares. One of last year's errors is being repeated: Farms are receiving combines which are not fitted with reaping headers. (0200 GMT)

Kuban--Taking advantage of the thaws, agriculturists have applied mineral fertilizers to 700,000 hectares of winter grain crops, almost one-half of the entire area under winter wheat and barley. (0901 GMT)

10 February

Two thousand hectares have been allotted to a new strain of soya, Uzbekskaya-2, in Uzbekistan. It has yielded an average 27 quintals of beans per hectare, double that of standard strains. Winter grain has been top-dressed on one-half of the area in Kirgizia. (0100 GMT)

Grain growers of the Ipatevskiy Rayon in Stavropolye have made pledges for the current year. They plan to top-dress all winter grain crops with fertilizer and carry out the sowing of spring grain crops in 3 working days. Over 500 new machine operators have been trained, insuring that all machinery have operators. (1200 GMT)

More than 2,000 hectares are to be planted with corn in Kazakhstan. This permits the complete provision of succulent fodder for the growing stock and sheep flocks. Seed has been laid in for all of the huge area. Today the corn-sorting plants in the south of the republic began sending seed to the northern, central and eastern oblasts. (1600 GMT)

11 February

Rostovskaya Oblast has decided to carry out spring sowing in 80-100 hours. All tilling and sowing equipment is ready. Tractor repairs are running ahead of schedule. A minimum harvest of at least 8 million tons of grain is expected on the Don this year. (0800 GMT)

Spring fieldwork is beginning in the Crimea. Vladimir (Katkov) reports from Simferopol: The first 10 days of February in the Crimea have been warm. The February windows are appearing earlier than usual. Preference is given to crops producing the highest yields, E.G. Soya. Over 15,000 hectares will be sown in this crop this spring, twice that of last year. As for corn, whereas last year about 38,000 hectares were planted, this year 60,000 will be planted. (1900 GMT)

ALL EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO REACH GRAIN PRODUCTION TARGET

LD150556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the gross average annual grain harvest was almost 27 million tons higher than the level of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Every effort is being made this year to reach the 5-year plan target of at least 215-220 million tons of grain. Winter grain accounts for one-third of all USSR grain crops. It occupies 4 million hectares more than last year. After the snow melts, the entire area is to be dressed with mineral fertilizers. The total area of spring crops is about 150 million hectares. The greater part of the tillage work was carried out on large areas in the autumn, although Altayskiy Kray and Tyumenskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Pavlodarskaya and other oblasts still have much to do.

A conference on methods of boosting the grain crop is in progress in Frunze. Grain crops have reached 1.5 million tons in Kirgizia in recent years. In Kazakhstan, snow retention has been carried out on more than 20 million hectares. This work is to be carried out on almost 90 million hectares nationwide. The USSR has 3.7 million agricultural mechanizers. There will be 600,000 young tractor drivers and combine operators in the fields this year.

GRAIN PRODUCTION TO BE CONSIDERABLY INCREASED

LD141122 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This year the Soviet Union is planning to considerably increase its grain output. The Ministry of Agriculture reports the regions with enough rain to guarantee a stable harvest will now have big areas sown to winter crops. High-yield varieties of wheat will now occupy the newly irrigated lands in the country's south. In the past 15 years the Soviet Government invested big sums in farming. As a result the output of grain increased by 50 percent.